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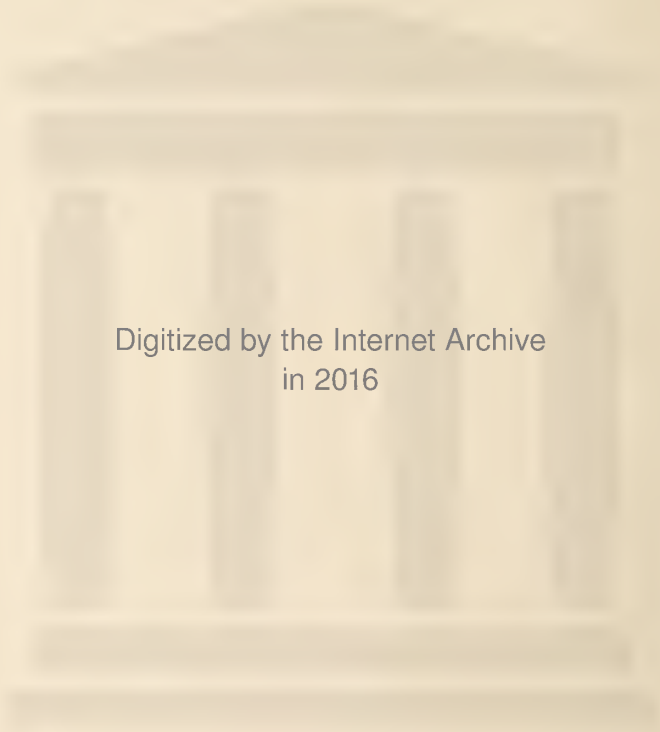

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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XVI.—MAY, 1847.—No. 5.

ART. I. *Chinese grass-cloth; a series of sketches, illustrating the culture of hemp and the manufacture of grasscloth, from the seed to the state fit for use.* By TINGQUA, No. 12. New China Street, or 同文街 Canton.

TINGQUA is one of the many artists in Canton who gain their livelihood by the pencil. All sorts of things, from the broad landscape to the little insect, form the subjects which are portrayed, sometimes with great fidelity, by these men, among whom, at present, Lamqua perhaps enjoys the best reputation. The human face is sometimes drawn most perfectlyby his pencil; and many of his paintings would not suffer in comparison with those of European artists. Tingqua is a younger brother of Lamqua, and was instructed by him in the use of the pencil. Lamqua is chiefly employed on portraits, while Tingqua confines himself to miniatures and sketches. He has very many of the latter, we think not less than a hundred sets, of which the one before us is a fair specimen. These simple sketches afford a great amount of information; and were they accompanied by ample descriptions, their value would be greatly enhanced. The set on grass-cloth was put into our hands, with a request from Tingqua, to translate the name of each sketch. Having done this, a copy of the same was made for us, which, with a very few explanations of our own we now venture to submit to our readers, at the same time referring them to the artist for the sketches. The proper name and surname of this man are *Kwán Ting-káu*, 關廷高; he is now thirty-eight years of age; and is very anxious to improve in the art of which he is so fond.

The reader must not judge of the sketches from our meagre and tame descriptions. We have never seen the *má* or hemp growing in China, nor do we find any very full or satisfactory description of it in any European books. In the *Encyclopædia Britannica* there are some notices of "Chinese hemp," and a reference to the 72d volume of the "Philosophical Transactions." Had any of the residents in China the proper means, they might, with the aid of Tingqua's sketches, easily furnish some very useful papers, on the production of sugar, silk, etc., any of which we shall doubtless be glad to publish.

1. 揀麻種.

Selecting the seed of the hemp: this is done by women and children, under the inspection of an aged man; and having been carefully selected, is put up in jars, and kept ready for use.

2. 濕麻仔.

Watering the seedlings. The seed having first been made to sprout, is watered and keep moist and ready for planting in the field.

3. 牛犂地.

Ploughing the land with the buffalo. This is done by a single buffalo which is harnessed to the plough, and is driven by a single man who holds and guides the plough.

4. 牛鈀地.

Harrowing the land. This operation is done in the same manner as the ploughing, with a single buffalo and driver.

5. 萌地草.

Weeding the ground, or clearing it from grass and weeds. This is done by gathering out the grass, &c., by hand.

6. 鋤地錫.

Hoeing the ground: this is a simple process of cutting up the ground with the hoe, so as to make it ready for the seedlings.

7. 撒火灰.

Sowing ashes: the husbandman carries a large basket in his left hand while he scatters the ashes with the right.

8. 格糞入地泥.

Manuring the ground. Here is represented a coolie carrying two large baskets filled with manure, which is to enrich the soil.

9. 扶平地面.

Leveling the ground. This is done with an iron rake, and thus the ground is made even and smooth, ready for the seedlings.

10. 種麻仔.

Planting the seedlings. The ground having been duly prepared, the husbandman appears with his seedlings (the hemp seed sprouted) and with his hand carefully distributes them in rows or drills.

11. 埋地面.

Filling up the drills. This is done by the husbandman with a sort of wooden hoe or scraper, with which he fills up the drills and levels and smooths the ground.

12. 落生塘坭.

Enriching the soil with fresh earth. This is done by coolies who bring the fresh earth or mud from the neighboring pools, and spread it over the surface of the field.

13. 淋水.

Watering the ground. There are many ways of doing this, that penciled before us is done by a coolie with water-buckets, from which the water is made to fall in copious showers.

14. 初出麻秧.

First blades of the hemp. Here the husbandman stands at his ease, under an umbrella, on one side of the field, looking with an air of great pleasure at the springing crop.

15. 執地面草.

Gathering out the weeds. The laborers, having gone through the field and with their hands gathered out the weeds that had sprung up to choke the rising crop, are here seen seated under shade trees eating their rice *a la Chinois.*

16. 省疏麻秧.

Thinning the young sprouts, taking away a part, so that each remaining stalk may have room to grow and expand.

17. 鎚舊坭磚頭.

Pulverizing old bricks for manure. These are taken from old houses and walls, and those which have accumulated saline matter are most esteemed. They are beaten up with mallets and then in a pulverized state spread on the fields.

18. 落生麩.

Enriching the soil with fresh oil-cakes. These are made of various oily substances, and cut fine are spread over the surface of the fields.

19. 落舊坭頭.

Enriching the soil with old earth. The bricks having been beaten to powder, as described above, they are sown like ashes over the surface of the field.

20. 長麻樹.

The tall hemp. Here is seen the hemp grown to its full height, and both the husbandman and his beast of burden are walking leisurely around it.

21. 簡巷答架.

Poling the rows of hemp. Posts are first erected; poles are next lashed to them, say four or five feet from the ground; and then other poles are placed across these at right-angles, thus supporting the stalks in an upright position

22. 省丫了.

Trimming the hemp. This operation of trimming, or pruning off the superfluous branches or twigs, from the main stalk, is performed by the hand and is done for the purpose of improving the main stalk.

23. 捉丫虫.

Destroying the worms which collect on the hemp. This is also done with the hand by taking them off one by one.

24. 結丫仔.

The hemp in full seed, or literally "tying hemp seed." Here the seed-vessels are seen in their full size, in a state of perfect mutarity.

25. 收回丫仔種.

Collecting the seed of the hemp. This too is performed by the slow process of taking each boll or pod from the stalk with the hand.

26. 晒丫仔種.

Drying the hemp seed. This easy and light part of husbandry is usually performed by women and children.

27. 收丫仔種入埕.

Putting up the seed in jars. Having been carefully dried in the sun, it is put into jars and closed up so as to preserve it from injury.

28. 收頭造大條麻.

Pulling the large hemp. In the pencilings before us, the larger stalks are about one third taller than the laborer, who is pulling them up, and seemingly putting forth nearly all his strength.

29. 收大造麻.

Gathering the hemp. The large stalks having been first pulled up, next comes a gathering of the entire crop.

30. 揀開大小麻樹.

Sorting out the small hemp. All the stalks which are of nearly the same length are selected in separate parcels, so as to give uniformity and equality to each parsel.

31. 扎成把.

Binding the hemp into bundles. Scores of the stalks are placed together, and bound with cords into large bundles.

32. 將麻浸水.

Putting the hemp into water for soaking and rotting it. Two coolies are seen here carrying a large bundle, which they are about to plunge into a pool of water.

33. 石責麻水底.

Sinking the hemp with a stone. The man is here seen carrying a heavy stone, wading into the water to place it on one of the large bundles that has just been thrown into the river.

34. 麻浸水兩夜起回.

Taking up hemp from the water after it has lain two nights.

35. 搞麻枝.

Trimming the stalks of hemp, preparatory to taking off the bark or skin: an easy labor performed by women and children.

36. 夾麻葉.

Scraping off the leaves. The stalk having been trimmed of all the principle twigs, is now drawn between two stakes bound so close together as to take off all the leaves.

37. 斬麻樹頭.

Cutting off the roots of the hemp. The stalk is held fast in one hand, while a cleaver in the other chops off the roots, laid on a small block.

38. 剝丨皮出丨骨.

Peeling off the skin of the hemp. The workman is seated on a long bench, in one end of which is an erect pin; having with his fingers first started the skin from the tip of the stalk, he brings it up against the pin with his left hand, and holding it firmly there, takes hold of the started skin with his right and peals it off, leaving the denuded stalk to fall upon the ground.

39. 刮丨皮.

Scraping the hemp. This process is performed in a similar manner; the man is seated on a bench, and with a sort of cleaver for a scraper is endeavoring to render the skin smooth.

40. 抹丨潺.

Wiping the hemp dry. This is done by females and children, who taking what has been peeled from a single stalk in one hand, with a cloth in the other wipe it dry and smooth.

41. 埋大古.

Making it into bundles. Sixty, eighty, or more catties of the bark are laid together, and bound around with cords so as to preserve it from being tangled.

42. 再落水浸丨.

Putting it again in water, which is done by men, who are seen carrying away the bundles and about to place them in a rivulet.

43. 浸一夜起丨.

Taking it up after soaking one night. Here two coolies are seen taking the large bundles from the rivulets, where they had been placed the preceding day.

44. 洗净丨.

Washing the hemp. This is done in tubs, by coolies, and in small quantities, the bundles being opened.

45. 晒丨.

Drying the hemp in the sun. Here it is being spread out thinly and orderly in rows along upon the clean surface of the earth.

46. 再日反轉丨晒.

Turning and drying the hemp a second day. This is merely repeating the operation of the preceding day.

47. 請人揀白赤丨.

Sorting the white and the colored. This is done by women seated on the ground, taking up piece by piece.

48. 揀開長短丨.

Separating the long from the short; performed in the same manner as the preceding.

49. 分每手丨一斤.

Parceling the hemp into catties. Parceled off in this manner into handfuls, they are bound up with a small string.

50. 微水花.

Watering the hemp. A purely Chinese process: the water is taken into the mouth, and is then blown forth in showers, so as gently to moisten the hemp.

51. 錘丨.

Beating the hemp. This is done by two men, with mallets, on a block, working like two smiths at an anvil.

52. 朔丨頸.

Hatcheling. The hatchels are fastened upon a bench, and the laborer takes a handful and draws it repeatedly through them, till the desired object is accomplished.

53. 執丨絲根.

Collecting the tow. This is collected and rolled up in balls, ready for any use for which it may be fitted.

54. 再晒幹丨.

Drying the hemp. A string being tied around one end of the hemp, it is then parted and thrown across a high pole to dry in the sun.

55. 司開丨首.

Splitting the hemp. The end of the hemp near the roots having remained untouched, is now split or picked to pieces with the fingers.

56. 扎丨子.

Tying up the shreds. The skin or bark of the hemp being now nearly ready for the market, is tied again into small handfuls.

57. 接丨.

Folding the hemp. The handful having been first tied up is now

folded, both ends being turned inwards, so that it lies nearly three fold, making a little bundle nearly three feet long.

58. 扎大古丨.

Bundling the hemp. Here the small bundles, of a catty each, are made up into large ones forming heavy bales, and ready to be carried to the market.

59. 落鄉收買担丨上舖.

Going to the country, buying hemp and bringing it to the shops. Here the scene changes from country to town, where the shopman is seen at his counter, pencil and account-book in hand, ready to take a memorandum of the amount which the coolies are just now seen in the act of bringing to his shop.

60. 賣丨發客

Selling hemp. Having bought in a quantity, of the raw material just brought from the country, the dealers are here at their retail business, one weighing out some small parcels of the hemp and another is taking the pay, having the silver suspended in his scales.

61. 賣丨女工解.

Selling hemp to be worked by women. Here two women are seen providing themselves, at the vender's shop, with a few catties of the raw material, which they propose to work up for wearing apparel.

62. 再打散丨.

Beating the hemp a second time. Having carried home some of the raw material, the women are now seen engaged in opening and preparing the same for the loom.

63. 咬散丨頭.

Opening the hemp with the teeth. A lady, respectably dressed, with two attendants, is represented sitting with a handful of hemp in her hand, having the ends of it in her mouth, biting open with her teeth any parts not yet sufficiently softened.

44. 攞埋丨口.

Smoothing the hemp. Here two ladies, each with a quantity of hemp in hand, are smoothing and dressing it,

65. 用手梳丨.

Combing the hemp—a process so called, though the operation seems to be effected by the hand and fingers alone, without the use of a comb. It is done on a table, at which the operator is standing.

66. 分開丨每手.

Splitting the hemp with the hand. An advance on the last manipulation is here seen; the lady is sitting on a stool, the coarse hemp placed on one side and the fine on the other, with some in her hands which she is splitting up and making fine.

67. 落水砵浸.

Soaking the hemp in basins. Rolled up in small hoops or rings, half a foot or so in diameter, the hemp is placed in small basins and water poured upon it, where it remains to soak and soften.

68. 隻幼丨.

Splitting the hemp into small shreads. Taken from the basins, it is now split up into small shreads preparatory to its being made into thread.

69. 合丨博長

Forming threads. By uniting and splicing the short shreads, as prepared in the last sketch, we have now exhibited the manufacture of the long threads, by the hands of the industrious housewife.

70. 卷成丨蕒.

Winding the thread into balls. The lady, holding a bamboo in her left hand, winds up upon it the thread with the other. When increased to the proper size, the ball is sliped from the bamboo, and another is wound off upon it in the same manner.

71. 出墟賣丨蕒.

Carrying the balls to market. The lady with fourteen balls, strung together, which she carries in her right hand, leading her little daugher with the left, is seen going from her house to the market.

72. 收買丨蕒.

Buying the balls. Here the shopman is seen weighing a number of balls, which have been brought in by the fair manufacturers, and who are now at his counter waiting to receive their pay.

73. 蒸熟丨蕒.

Boiling (or steaming) the balls. Over a large furnace well heated, there is placed a boiler of dimensions sufficient to receive a tray or sieve containing a dozen or more balls; then a cover is placed over the boiler so as to confine the steam; and the hemp is thus boiled.

74. 晒丨蕒.

Drying the balls. For this purpose, after having been taken from the tray over the fire, the balls are spread out upon boards, or tables, where they are dried in the sun.

75. 揀粗幼丨蕒.

Separating the coarse from the fine. The thread, as wound off into balls, is found to be of different qualities, some coarse and some fine, which are now accordingly being laid out into separate parcels.

76. 雙合丨.

Doubling the threads. This is simply uniting two of the threads into one, which is done by winding it off a second time.

77. 捲幼會.

Winding small spools for warp. This process is apparently the same as the preceding; but the spools are smaller.

78. 削更特頭.

Cutting warping pins. Mother earth has to serve the poor manufacturer for warping bars, and long wooden pins are driven into her face, which is first swept clean with a broom.

79. 落地持.

Driving warping pins into the ground. These are driven in parallel rows, ten or twelve feet apart, the pins being separated as many inches (a foot more or less) from each other.

80. 放丨更.

Warping. The pins having been arranged in two rows, a frame is prepared for the spools, which are set upon a board, and the thread of each is taken and carried through a ring fitted for it in a pole, each thread having its own ring directly above it; and these ends of the threads are all collected together, and warped off upon the pins.

81. 捲起丨更.

Winding off the warp. This is done upon a simple reel, which, taken from the axis, is held in the hands, and thus the operation is very easily performed by a single coolie.

82. 上地牛.

Folding the warp. A heavy plank, with a strong pin erected in one end is laid on the ground, and the reel having been placed on its

axis at a little distance, also erect, the warp is reeled off and folded or coiled around the pin in the plank.

83. 入疎筘.

Entering the coarse reed. Here are represented two men, or rather a man and a boy, the latter has just come, with a reed in his hand, to the man who is seated on the ground with his folded warp, shears, &c., all prepared to put the threads into this coarse reed.

84. 落間綿分開.

Parting the threads into the read. The read is filled, and two men are seated, one on each side of it—one is tying up the ends of the threads into small knots, so that they cannot fall from the reed, and the other is placing a chord around the warp so as to keep it from being tangled or snarled.

85. 剪丨節.

Trimming off knots from the threads. With shears in hand, the threads of the warp are undergoing a close inspection by the weaver, who is trimming off all the knots that he can find.

86. 煮麵糊膠丨.

Boiling starch. This we believe is made from wheat, and is used for starching or sizing the warp.

87. 博更.

Splicing the warp. This is a very simple and easy operation; with a ball of thread hung on his arm, the weaver is seen at work mending or splicing thread by thread.

88. 掃更.

Brushing the warp. The warp being stretched, and spread out after it has been placed in the reed, the weaver appears with a wet brush, made of broomcorn, and brushes it clean and smooth.

89. 漿更.

Starching the warp. This process is similar to the preceding, except that starch (or size) is used instead of clean water.

90. 扇乾丨更.

Fanning dry the warp. The warp is still stretched, as exhibited in the preceding operations, and a coolie, with a fan in each hand, is urging on the process of evaporation and drying.

91. 整縱線.

Making the harness. Thread or cord is used for this, and the man is seated on a bench, with his shears, &c., tying the nots and forming the loops, &c., &c.

92. 過縱線.

Passing the thread through the harness, which is done by two men one seated on each side of the harness, the first handing up and entering the threads one by one, and the other is opening the loopholes and pulling them through.

93 入筘.

Entering the reed. This is a smaller reed than the preceding one, and the operation is performed in a manner quite like that of "passing the threads through the harness," as described in the last number.

94. 上狄頭.

Winding it on the warp-beam. The work is represented as finished, and the beam is seen filled, and the threads extending from it through the harness and reed, and the whole ready for the loom.

95. 落布頭竹.

Fastening it to the cloth-beam. The ends of the threads are first tied around a small rod, and then this rod is lashed fast to the cloth-beam.

96. 校更.

Stretching the warp. This, judging from the sketch before us, might be considered as the process of winding the warp upon the warp-beam.

97. 機上.

Putting it into the loom. Here we have the first sight of the loom, upon which the two beams, already noticed, are to be placed, by two men: it is a very simple and primative machine.

98. 掛縱線.

Hanging the harness. The two beams having been placed in their proper positions, the harness must now be suspended, which is done by means of cords suspended from poles fixed to the top of the loom.

99. 插雙弓竹.

Erecting the two bamboo bows, which are intended to support, by means of cords, the lay or batten which holds the reed.

100. 吊筘.

Suspending the reed. This is done by two long and strong chords, attached to the upper end of the bamboo bows, and then let down and attached to the ends of the reed.

101. 濕丨會.

Soaking the spools or balls of thread. These are destined for the woof, and are thoroughly soaked for the double purpose of rendering the thread both clean and flexible.

102. 切竹骨.

Cutting bamboos for quills. These are small smooth bamboo shoots, which are cut with the saw into short quills, on which the thread is to be wound for the shuttle.

103. 開丨會.

Opening the spools. The thread on the large spools or balls is wound off upon a small reel, which is done by the hand.

104. 車丨會.

Winding quills. Here we have a small quilling wheel, simple in its structure, quite like those once used in the west.

105. 上角梳入會.

Threading the shuttle, or literally, entering the spools into the shuttle. Here the weaver is seen holding the shuttle, while a young servant is bringing to her a small basket full of quills.

106. 織夏布.

Weaving. Here, at length, after all the one hundred and five previous operations, we see the man seated in the loom. A piece of cloth is half finished, and he is diligently driving on his work; his feet are on the treddles, his left hand on the lay, while his right is in the act of throwing the shuttle.

107. 出機夏布.

Taking the grass-cloth from the loom. This needs no particular description; the piece has been completed; the shears have been applied; and now two persons are seen inspecting the new fabrick.

108. 捲夏布丈量.

Measuring and rolling the cloth. One roll is completed and is in the hands of one coolie; while another is being made up and is seen half rolled on the table, in the hands of another coolie.

109. 落靛缸.

Dying. Five large water-pots, almost the size of a barrel, are seen standing in an open field. They are called "indigo pots," indigo being most commonly used for this purpose, and two coolies are bringing the cloth to put it in these pots.

110. 漂白夏布.

Bleaching the grass-class. This is done in truly primitive style. The coolie has arrived at a patch of green sward, whereon he has spread his cloth, and is now seen in the act of dipping water from a brook to pour it upon the cloth.

111. 落各色靛缸染布.

Dying with various colors. This process is quite like the preceding (No. 109,) but we have here a much larger number of pots and a larger variety of colors.

112. 起缸往洗布.

Carrying it away to be washed; — which, like every thing else in China, is carried by coolies on bamboo poles resting on their shoulders.

113. 出水洗布.

Washing the cloth in the river. This is the most common method of washing, even wearing apparel, where the accommodations of water, &c., render it practicable.

114. 晒各色布.

Drying the colored cloth. This is done by hanging it up on high frames, erected above the houses, and is every-where to be seen in the city and suburbs of Canton.

115. 碾光布.

Smoothing the cloth with a roller. A sort of bed or tray is laid down firmly in the ground, the inside curved or scalloped, and made very smooth; upon this the cloth is carefully spread, and on it is laid a small cylinder, and then upon this a stone with a smooth face; having high ends turning upwards. The coolie mounts this stone, and places one foot on each end and sets it in motion, working the cylinder backwards and forwards with great power. This is the substitute, or rather the prototype of the hot-press or calender, used in Europe for pressing and smoothing cloth.

116. 捲光包布.

Rolling up the smoothed cloth. This is a simple process, rolling it up piece by piece, and making it ready for the market.

117. 担布入舖賣.

Carrying the cloth to the shop for sale. Here a shopman is seen at his counter, with his memorandum look, while a coolie is coming in with a heavy load of cloth.

118. 買布.

Dying cloth. Here is a full view of the interior of the shop, where you may see the shelves loaded with goods, the buyer, the seller, &c., &c., with all the other appurtenances of the retailer.

119. 裁布做衣.

Cutting cloth for garments. Here you see the tailor, with all his appropriate implements, standing at his table, and a customer is by his side giving specific directions regarding what he will have made.

120. 做成汗衫.

"*Making perspiration garments*," i. e. as understood by the Chinese, not shirts, but short jackets, which are to be worn next to the body. Here one man is seen at his table with a needle dilligently at work, while his companion is attending to a customer, in the act of examining a garment just completed.

ART. II. *China, in a series of views, displaying the scenery, architecture, and social habits, &c., &c., of this ancient and exclusive empire. By Thomas Allom, esq.; with historical and descriptive notices, by the Rev. G. N. Wright.* M. A. *London.*

THIS work was briefly and favorably noticed in our fourteenth volume, in the number for March 1845, and some extracts given, showing the scenery of Hongkong. We had then seen only a few of the early numbers, forming but a part of the first volume. We have now before us the work complete, in four elegant quartos, and affording all the information we could expect to find, considering the circumstances of the publication. It is a useful and amusing picture-book, fitted to adorn the centre table in any parlor or drawing-room. The plates, a hundred and twenty or more in number, are however more beautiful than accurate; and, compared with Tingqua's

sketches, form a very striking contrast. If Mr. Allom could have been present and observed with his own eyes the scenes he has attempted to portray, or could he even have had the assistance of a Chinese artist, like the author of the sketches in the preceding article, he would have avoided some gross blunders, and though perhaps rendered some of his pictures less pleasing and elegant, they would not have been less true to nature nor less picturesque. China, as all the world knows, is China; and "there is no China but China," where everything is perfectly unique. Mr. Allom has sometimes failed in preserving this characteristic, and has given a foreign, and, to the Chinese a barbarous bearing to some of the lines of his pictures; and where this is not the case, he has occasionally failed to place things in their true Chinese order, or has brought persons forward out of their proper time and station; so that even a tyro in Horace might complain that the respective parts are not always suited to each other.

We have looked over all the volumes, and read many of the descriptions, and think our readers will be pleased with the following, on the cultivation and manufacture of silk; we take them (four in number) in the order they are given in the work before us.

1. *Feeding silk-worm, and sorting the cocoons;*

It has been generally supposed that the people known in ancient history as the Seres, were identical with the Chinese, both because of their eastern position, and that the principal silk manufactures were believed to have been brought from thence, on which account the Romans named the country Sericum, or Serica, or Sereinda. This fact, however, is not at all certain; on the contrary, there are strong, and almost conclusive reasons for allowing, that the trifling quantity of silk imported into Rome, came, not from China, or Sereinda, but from Persia. It is by no means probable that it was the Chinese who were said to have sent an embassy to Augustus, to solicit the friendship of the Romans, as this would be the only instance in the history of that people, of their having condescended to court foreign alliance, independent of its being opposed to their fundamental laws, which not only prohibit intercourse with strangers, but even jealously prevent the emigration of their people. Florus, who wrote nearly a century later than the death of Augustus, is the only author who mentions this embassy, and, as no historian contemporary with the emperor, has alluded to so remarkable a circumstance, the natural presumption is, that no such embassy was ever sent to Rome. It might be added, in further confirmation of the opinion, that the Chinese never traded, negociated, nor were even known to the Romans, that the most learned ancient geographers concieve Serica to be identical with Tartary, not with China Proper; and, in their charts it adjoins Scythia. The inhabitants of these districts were practised in archery, a Tartar accomplishment, but they did not produce or manufacture silk so much as cotton.

If the Romans, therefore, procured their silk from Persia, and that history is silent on its further origin, no proof remains that China is its native country. A colony of Jews are known to have traveled into China at an early period, and, according to the records preserved by their descendants and the authority of Chinese historians, settled there soon after Alexander the Great had opened a communication with the East. Is it not probable, that these industrious people carried with them this useful piece of knowledge from Persia, or from some of the adjoining countries, where the silk-worm was then certainly known to have been reared? The emperor Kaung-shee, in his treatise on Natural History, states, that the Chinese are much mistaken in imagining that silk was an exclusive product of China, for that the upper region of India had a native worm of a larger growth, and which spun a stronger silk than any in China. There is reason to believe that silk was produced in the early ages of history, both in Tangut and Kitai; several expressions in the Bible warrant a presumption that this beautiful manufacture was known at the court of Solomon; besides, the *vestes perlucidæ ac fluidæ Medis* of Justin have always been supposed to mean silken robes. The Jews in China, like the Huguenots in England, carried along with them the practical knowledge of an useful art, and both have become so completely amalgamated with their adopted countries, that distinction is now almost obliterated. Still may the Israelites be traced at Hang-tchoo-foo, where they have long been settled, and where they have acquired the reputation of fabricating the best stuffs in China. Some curious circumstances respecting this tradition may be noticed here. Few of these immigrants, except the rabbins, have any knowledge of Hebrew, and toleration appears to have drawn away many of the Jews from the faith of their ancestors,—an effect directly contrary to that which may be observed to follow religious persecution. The high-priests are rigorously attached to the Old Law, but are ignorant of any other Jesus having appeared on earth, except the son of Sirach. If this statement be correct, these Jews could not have been part of the ten tribes carried away into captivity, but followers of Alexander's army, which corresponds with their own account of their immigration.

In the sixth century, two Persian monks, migrating from their country, secretly conveyed away a number of silk-worm's eggs in a hollow cane, along with the white mulberry, to Constantinople, where they were encouraged by the emperor Justinian to breed the insect, and cultivate its cocoons. This was the first introduction of the

silk-worm into Europe, but the country of its authors is not necessarily that of the insect itself, which may still therefore have come from Serica, or Persia, or Kitai, or Tangut, or perhaps China Proper. Popnlar histories of China, however, ascribe the origin of silk manufacture to the empress Si-ling-shi, wife of Hoang-ti, about 2,700 years before the Christian era; and the same fabulous chronicles say, that the raw material had been exported from China many centuries before the insect that produced it, and had given extensive employment to manufacturers in Persia and Phœnicia.

The invention of the celebrated Coan stuffs, is attributed by the Greeks to Pamphyla, who is said to have taught her countrywomen of Cos to unweave the heavy silks of the East, and recompose the material into a transparent gauze, thus gaining in measure what was lost in substance. Before the reign of Augustus, even manufactured silk was little known in Europe; it was then sold for its weight in gold, and was worn only by a few ladies of patrician rank. In the beginning of Tiberius' reign, a law was passed, that no man should disgrace himself by the effeminate practice of wearing silken garments; and it is mentioned as a wanton extravagance of the prodigal Heliogabalus, that he had a garment made wholly of silk. For six centuries the culture of the silk-worm in Europe was confined to the Greek empire, and several manufactories were established at Athens, Corinth, Thebes, and the Ægean Islands, for rearing the worm upon mulberry leaves, for unwinding the cocoons, for twisting the filaments into threads of various degrees of strength, and weaving them lastly into robes. From Greece the culture of the silk-worm passed to the Venetian republic, which then enjoyed the most extensive commercial intercourse with the western countries of Europe, and these enterprising people accumulated vast treasures by their flourishing trade in silk.

It was about the year 1130, that Roger II., King of Sicily, and son of the famous Count Roger the Norman, having violently carried away silk-weavers from the Holy Land, established manufactures in his capital city of Palermo, and in some of the chief places of Calabria. From this source sprang the whole culture, and manufacture, and trade of silk, from which Italy subsequently reaped so rich a harvest. By whom the culture of silk was introduced into Spain, does not appear very certainly, but the probability is that the Moors were the original promoters of this branch of industry at Cordova, Murcia, and Granada; for, when the last of these places was captured in the fifteenth century by Ferdinand, he found the silk trade there in a highly productive and prosperous state.

In the year 1480, several French nobles, returning from the conquest of Naples, brought some silk-worms with them into Dauphiny, along with the white mulberry; but their efforts appear to have been made more from a desire to promote the study of natural history than for any immediate benefit to manufactures or commerce. Whatever their personal objects were, from these small beginnings a knowledge of the rearing and culture of the worm, and of its peculiar food, soon extended itself throughout France; so that in 1521, artisans were invited from Milan to aid in the establishment of the manufacture on a wider basis. From the nursery-grounds of Monsieur Traucat of Nismes, the first formed in France for the culture of the white mulberry, all those trees that now adorn and enrich the southern provinces have been obtained. It is said that the first mulberry-tree planted in France is still living, surrounded by its numerous offspring, many of nearly equal age with itself. Fully appreciating the value of infant manufactures, Henri Quatre extended every species of protection and encouragement to the plantation of the mulberry, which his wisdom and power enabled him; and, although cut off by an untimely fate, he yet lived long enough to witness the entire success of this his favorite project.

The climate of England is at variance in this instance with the industry of the inhabitants, which appears capable of surmounting difficulties that have checked the enterprise of all other countries; and for this reason only is it that the silk-worm has not been naturalized here also. In 1455, a company of *silk-women* was formed, whose employment and speculation were confined to needle-work, embroidery and other branches in which silk thread was employed, but they had no connection with the culture of the silk-worm or raising of the mulberry. It was reserved for our learned but imbecile monarch, James I., to recommend this vain and hopeless measure to his people, in a studied speech from the royal throne. England had long been dependent upon foreign countries for the supply of the broad manufacture; and might have continued much longer in that position of profit to foreigners, had not the persecution of the French Protestants in 1685, obliged a large number of well-conducted and industrious artisans, to seek refuge in England, bringing with them an accurate knowledge of the art of silk-weaving. To this event is to be traced the ultimate establishment of the silk-trade in Spitalfields. The manufacture of silks had progressed under King James; so that in 1626 the silkthrowsters were incorporated by a royal charter, but the accession of the French emigrants completed the strength and secured the existence of this important branch of our manufactures.

And now so remunerating were the prices which this description of manufacture produced, that no impediment seemed too great for those who were ambitious of pursuing it. One instance is deserving of lasting record in the commercial and manufacturing history of England. In the year 1720, Sir Thomas Lombe having witnessed the wonderful performance of a silk-mill in Italy, at the risk of his personal safety succeeded in procuring a model and conveying it secretly to England. It consisted of 26,586 wheels, was moved by a single water-wheel, and, in twenty-four hours worked three millions of yards of organized silk. The factory was erected on an islet in the Derwent river, in Derbyshire; and Sir Thomas secured his importation by a patent, at the expiration of which parliament voted him £14,000, in consideration of the service he had rendered to the manufactures of his country, and the imminent peril he had encountered in effecting it. Scientific discoveries, and progress in the arts, have so completely superseded the most complicated and wonderful pieces of mechanism produced in the earlier ages, that labor is abridged, the quantity of our manufactures increased, the quality ameliorated, and foreign competition overpowered, by the products of our improved and improving machinery.

2. *Destroying the chrysalides, and winding off the cocoons.*

It has been shown, with a sufficient degree of certainty, that the invention of silk manufacture originated with the Chinese; their authors assert, that from the earliest period the Son of Heaven himself (the emperor) directed the plough; the empress planted the mulberry-tree—examples which had the most happy effect upon their subjects. An imperial treatise on "Husbandry and Weaving," gives minute instructions for the culture of rice, from the first ploughing of the ground, to the ultimate packing of the grain; and is equally circumstantial in detailing the process to be observed from planting the mulberry to weaving the silk. The Chinese are utilitarians; laws for the promotion of any means, whereby food and clothing, the principal necessaries of life, might be obtained with more facility, of superior quality, and in greater abundance, would necessarily have become popular amongst them, and the author, or inventor, have secured the lasting reverence of the nation. But, it is less than questionable, whether these principles add to their happiness here; it is perfectly certain that they cloud their prospects of an hereafter. Possessing outward placidity of manner, for the purposes of concilia-

tion and deceit, they are known to be hard-hearted and unforgiving. As a people, they are without virtue, deep feeling, or dignity of character; toiling for food like inferior animals. Their total absence of sentiment or delicacy, as well as their disgusting cupidity, were glaringly obvious in the late Chinese war. Our fleet having destroyed the forts of Amoy, and killed hundreds of their countrymen, scarcely had the firing ceased, when the small trader-boats were alongside our men-of-war, with dealers offering fruits, fowl, rice, and other articles of fresh food, for sale to our men, so recently their mortal enemies. It is hardly possible to imagine a fact more derogatory to national, more disreputable to individual character.

In the preparation of clothing—or rather of a superior description, silk cloth—the Chinese have attained a remarkable degree of excellence. Commencing with the mulberry, the food which supports the extraordinary insect from which the original material is derived, they bestow the most tedious, yet profitable care, upon every step in the process, from its opening to its close. The provinces of Sechwen, How-quang, Kiang-si, and Che-kiang, traversed by the thirtieth parallel of latitude, are all adapted to the growth of the mulberry; but it is in the beautiful valleys and fertile plains of the latter that the worms are reared most successfully, and the finest silk obtained. Woollen clothing was generally worn until the reign of Ouen-ti, of the Han dynasty, from which period silk has been the most esteemed, and constitutes the dress now most prevalent amongst all the opulent classes. The produce of Che-kiang, and of the adjoining silk district of Kiang-nan, is the most valuable, bringing, in the Canton market, double the price of that produced elsewhere, and being preferred by the English manufacurer to the cultures of India, or Italy.

As the end of cultivation in mulberry gardening is the production of the greatest quantity of young and tender leaves, at the total sacrifice of the fruit, the trees are never allowed to exceed a regulated height and age. The branches are pruned off, and the parent tree headed down; leaves from the young scions being found to be more tender, more delicate in their texture, and more nutritious, than the coarse leaves produced upon older branches. Although there are many species of the genus *Morus*, two only are distinguished in the east as supplying food for the silkworm; the *black* or common, which is a native of Italy, and flourishes also in England; and the *white*, which is indigenous to China; the Persians, however, use both epecies. The *red* mulberry is a native of America, where it is much esteemed for the quality of its timber, and employed for *knees* in

shipbuilding. The Morus Alba is propagated from seed, by layers, or from cuttings; plants from seeds, in this, as in most other species, will be found to be more healthy, and therefore preferable, although more disposed to be fruitful.

Suitable soil is prepared by trenching, mixing it with ashes and river-mud, and making the compound moist and loamy; it is thrown up into beds or ridges, about a foot in height, and in these the plants are set, generally in the quincunx form, and at convenient distances. The intervals between the rows serve as conduits for water, occasionally; but are uniformly occupied with rice, millet, or pulse of some kind, so that not a square foot of land is lost to either landlord or tenant. Various stratagems are employed for the destruction or prevention of insects; and, in applying essential oils, as well as in gathering the leaves, double ladders are always used, the trees being too slender to sustain any great weight or pressure. Gathering of the leaves, the lungs of a tree, necessarily superinduces disease, which the cultivator endeavors most artfully to relieve, or to remedy, by pruning, lopping, and cutting out old wood. When these appliances all fail, and the inveteracy of the canker baffles the skill of the physician—when the tree shows a greater tendency to the production of fruit, and a less to that of delicate leaves, it is removed altogether, and its place supplied by a healthy young plant from the nursery.

The silk-worm (Bombyx) of the genus *Phalæna*, and by entomologists called "*Phalæna bombyx mori*," is originally a native of China. From the egg (about the size of a pin's head) when fostered by a genial warmth, proceeds a minute dark-colored worm, that casts its skin three or four times, according to the variety of the species, in its progress to full-grown existence and to a caterpillar form. It now acquires a whitish color, speckled with blue or yellow, ceases to feed, and commences those labors, which have rendered it so famous in natural and in commercial history. On the first day of its caterpillar-life, that is, about the thirtieth day of its entire existence, the insect puts forth, through two apertures in its nose, a viscid secretion, by which it becomes attached to the surface on which nature or art may have placed it; on the second, it forms, by means of duplicate filaments, proceeding through these nasal *foramina*, a ball of an ovoid shape around itself, as a shield against hostile insects, and against a frigid atmosphere; and on the third day, this *cocoon* completely conceals the little laborer from view.

At the expiration of about ten days, its insect toils being completed, and the sustenance previously laid up exhausted, the caterpillar

changes into the chrysalis or nymph state, and remains for some days longer, awaiting another transformation. In the natural state, when the time has been fulfilled, and the *pupa* completely metamorphosed, the prisoner, guided by instinct, cuts through the silken barrier of the cocoon, and comes forth a new creature, the destined inhabitant of a new sphere, and, being furnished with limbs, antennæ, and wings, takes flight towards the regions of Him that made him so wonderfully. In a state of culture, none of course are permitted to destroy their cocoons, save those that are to be preserved for the continuation of the species; and these *aurelias*, or moths, are carefully brought together, and placed on soft cloth or other proper surface, to deposit their eggs. There is a viscous liquid around the eggs, which causes an adherence to the paper, or cloth, or leaf, on which they are laid; but they are easily released from this encumbrance by dipping them in water and wiping them dry.

Nothing is more necessary to be guarded against in the rearing of silk-worms than the effects of noise and cold; a sudden shout, the bark af a dog, even a loud burst of laughter, has been known to have destroyed whole trays of worms; and entire broods perish in thunder-storms. The utmost vigilance, therefore, is practised in keeping off visitors or intruders from the sheds, which are always constructed in a remote situation. It is this necessity for the formation of an artificial temperature that creates the great difficulty of rearing silk-worms in Europe. About 55° of Fahrenheit is the most suitable for the preservation of the *ovum;* but there is considerable risk attending any increase, lest the process of incubation may be accelerated so rapidly as to precede the moment when the mulberry leaf shall have reached its edible age. In the silk-nursing provinces of China, the mean temperature, according to the same description of thermometer, from the first of October to the first of November, is about 55° at sun-rise, and 65° at noon, with an atmosphere uniformly clear and tranquil; and seldom, at any season, exceeding 85°, the highest temperature to which the worm may with safety be exposed. Here then, evidently, is the native country of this extraordinary insect, where the process of incubation proceeds simultaneously with the growth of the only species of food on which it can subsist.

Much attention is given by the Americans of the United States to the culture of the silk-worm and the establishment of silk manufactories, and this branch of industry is rapidly spreading amongst them. The *morus multicalus*, on the leaves of which they feed the worms, appears to thrive luxuriantly in most of the States; and the govern-

ment seem so intent upon at least supplying the home consumption of this valuable article of commerce, that twelve of the States pay a handsome bounty for the production of cocoons, or of the raw silk. In the year 1842, upwards of 30,000 pounds of silk were obtained from the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Ohio alone; but it is fully ascertained, that from the southern border of the Union, up to the 44th degree of latitude, the climate is admirably suited to the culture of silk. Success in rearing the silkworm has naturally encouraged the application of machinery in the preparation and manufacture of the filaments; and the inventions for reeling, spinning, and weaving silk into ribands, vestings, damasks, &c., deposited in the National Gallery and Patent Office of the Republic, are equal in ingenuity to any that can be shown in China or in Europe. The annual value of silk stuffs imported into the United States exceeds 20,000,000 of dollars; the silk annually manufactured in France is valued at 25,000,000, and of Prussia at 4,590,000. It has been calculated that if one person in one hundred of the States' population were to produce annually one hundred pounds of raw silk, the yearly value of such product would be double that of the cotton now exported, and nine times the worth of the exported tobacco. This estimate is not unreasonable as regards the quantity of silk that might be obtained by the industry of the people, for, the Lombardo-Venetians, only four millions of souls, have raised and shipped, in a single year, six million pounds of silk: the American conclusion, as to value, is, of course, fallacious, because when they are able to raise silk enough to throw Venetian produce on the general market, the price would fall in proportion.

Hindoostan is the native country of several species of moths, resembling in habits the common silk-worm; most of them, however, live wild, and in this state have hitherto proved so productive, that the Hindoos have not thought it necessary to nurse them. The Joree worm, of Assam, feeds on the pipul tree; the Saturnia, including several species, lives on the hair-tree leaf; this is the largest moth known, measuring ten inches between the tips of its wings; and its cocoons, the size of a hen's egg, are brought in quantities to Bhagelpoor and Calcutta. One species, the Eria, which lives on the palma-christi leaves, is domesticated in India; while another, of the Saturnia tribe, is wholly neglected by the Assamese.

Silk has been obtained from the spider's web, and gloves, made of this strong, glossy, and beautiful material, were presented both to the Royal Society of London, and the Academy at Paris, by Mon-

sieur Bon. It was soon perceived, however, that great difficulty must attend any attempts to appease the voracity, or calm the inquietude, of the spider. It was almost impossible to rear them in any considerable quantities; and when a number, at the expenditure of much time, trouble, and anxiety, were brought together, unless they had an ample supply of flies to prey on, they quickly destroyed each other.

3. *Dyeing and winding silk.*

Having destroyed the chrysalides, and wound off the produce in its primitive state, from the cocoons destined for filature, the mere husbandry of silk gathering is concluded. And so short is the period, in France only six weeks, consumed in this species of culture, that no harvest yields a return of greater celerity and certainty. In a country where trade is conducted, not by companies, or associations, or partnerships, but by individual exertion, the culture and produce of silk are peculiarly suitable, as affording a means of employing small capital with every prospect of early revenue. Females devote much of their time and their talents to this occupation; they are either engaged in feeding and rearing the worms, winding off the cocoons, or in general tendence of the magnanière. Sometimes the patriarch of the family purchases cocoons, by which the risk of rearing is avoided, and fills up his daughter's leisure time with the process of filature. There are, of course, some nurseries or factories, where silk is prepared expressly for exportation, but in general the manufacture is for home-consumption. The Chinese dislike foreigners, from practice and national institutes, therefore less attention is paid to objects of external commerce here than in other countries; all kinds of trade are held in very low estimation in China, as they were of old in Athens and in Rome.

Time, intercourse, letters, religion, are gradually working such a revolution in the social condition of this old empire, that the imperialists are beginning to understand the meaning of the term brother, and henceforth the productions which Providence has confined to the soil of China, will probably be exchanged, systematically and generously, for those of other lands, by which the distribution of happiness over the face of the globe must necessarily become less partial than before.

Around a pool, of a foot or two in depth, sheds or open corridors are arranged, appropriated to different parts of the process of cleaning and preparing the floretta for market. Beneath one series are the

females employed in the less laborious duty of reeling the raw silk that has been brought from the magnanière, or purchased for filature from the feeders. From the reelers' verandas, the material is consigned to those of the washers, and dyers, and bleachers, successively.

Little celebrated for integrity, the total forgetfulness of that high quality by the Chinese is flagrantly conspicuous in their preparation of silk for the loom. Imperfections in the texture of this delicate fabric are sometimes of early date, originating in the impurity of the water used in the cocoon kettle, or in neglect of the winders to the attenuation of the threads during filature. In addition to these causes of inferiority, another is induced by the dishonest dye. Having washed out the gum, formed the threads into hanks, expressed the moisture, and suspended the silk on bamboo bleaching-poles, the operative's work appears to be correctly performed. But raw silk is an insatiable absorbent, so that if the dyer be deficient in honesty, he can, by a very slight deviation from its path, retain moisture in the hanks, capable of increasing the weight of the article by ten per cent. In other countries, purchasers are permitted to test the raw material by enclosing a sample in a wire-cloth cage, and exposing it to a stove heated to 78° of Farenheit, by which the increase of weight, that is, the amount of the fraud, is detected; but the Chinaman will not permit a barbarian to doubt his honor in any respect.

Europeans, or rather English, distinguish raw silks into three classes, which they denominate organzine, tram, and floss. The first, being very tightly twisted, is used in the finest and best descriptions of silk-cloths; tram, which is much less twisted, serves for the weft, but is of an inferior quality to organzine; floss, which is not twisted at all, consists of the short, broken, and rejected parts; this is collected, carded, and spun like cotton. These three species, formed from the fleuret by twisting or throwing, are now called *hand* silk; they must all be submitted to the process of boiling, in order to discharge the gum from them, otherwise they would be harsh to the touch, and unfit to receive the dye. The original native color of the yarn varies but little in different countries. In Anglo-India we find silk yellow, french-white, and fawn color; in China it is generally yellow, and in Sicily and Persia the same color prevails; while the only naturally white produce we yet know of, comes from Palestine. The silk-growers of Kazem-bazar whiten their yarns with a ley made from the ashes of "the arbor-fici-Adami;" but the species being rare, the larger portion of their exports retains its native bright and beautiful yellow.

4. *Silk farms at Hoo-chow.*

The planting, and care of the mulberry-tree, the culture of the silk-worm, reeling off the product of the chrysalides, dyeing and winding it, in subsequent stages, besides other operations connected with the manufacture of the great staple of China, have been both illustrated and described in the preceding volumes. The accompanying view represents the buildings of a wealthy silk-farmer, situate on a tributary to the imperial canal, in the immediate vicinity of Hoo-chow-foo. This agreeable town is the capital of a department, in the fertile province of Che-keang, and the locality is termed by Chinese geographers, "The Silk-Worm District." From the productive, character of the soil, salubrious climate, and ample natural irrigation, the vicinity of Hoo-chow has been long amongst the most favored places in Che-keang; and, the surpassing beauty of the scenery on the shores of Lake Tai, has drawn hither many wealthy residents. Historians make the first foundations of Hoo-chow coeval with the Chun-tsew, or spring and autumn of the Chinese historical æra; and they write also, that it was then named Koo-ching, and, under the epoch of the three kingdoms, Woo-hing. The antiquity of this flourishing city, however, is indisputable, as indeed the density of its population, high state of cultivation all around, and unbounded riches of the inhabitants, already sufficiently testify.

Seated at the bridge that spans the afflux of the rivulet with the canal, is the well-known farm of Lou, a family settled here for ages, and the events of whose past years have furnished materials for dramas and novels that are highly popular. The buildings are rather comfortable than costly, affording accommodation to the venerable head of the house, with his sons and daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. In some instances, (unhappily rare ones,) favorite daughters are permitted to bring their husbands to the paternal roof, reversing thereby the national custom of marriage. The raw silk, in hanks, is brought from the reeling sheds, to stores adjoining the homestead, and, when a sufficient accumulation is made, placed in broad flat-bot-tomed boats with bamboo canopies, and transported to the canal; once on that highway of commerce, its destiny, although in one respect fixed, is in another uncertain, for, it may be bought by a salesman as a simple speculation, it may be transferred to a home-manufacturer, or forwarded to the markets of Hang-tchou and Chusan. Lou is indifferent as to the object for which it is purchased, or the direction it may take; his life, a mere exhibition of selfishness, being devoted to the acquisition of wealth, for the sole purpose of

surrounding his rural palace with all the luxuries that it can purchase.

It is from this district the silk is obtained for the robes and garments of the imperial family: the richest mandarins often bespeak the crops of a season from the same locality; and, foreign merchants profess themselves able to distinguish the silk of Hoo-chow-foo from that produced in othor parts of China.

ART. III. *The Chinese Speaker, or extracts from works written in the mandarin language, as spoken at Peking: compiled for the use of students, by* ROBERT THOM, ESQ. H. M. *consul, Ningpo: Part I. Ningpo, Presbyterian Mission Press,* 1846*: With a biographical notice of Mr. Thom.*

A specimen of this work, with the author's preface, will be its best recommendation. It is dedicated "To one who zealously promoted every honest effort to extend our intercourse with this peculiar people, and who has left behind him in this country, many who still fondly cherish the memory of his kindness; H. E. *Sir Henry Pottinger*, Baronet, G. C. B., late H. M. plenipotentiary in China, &c., &c., the following pages are respectfully inscribed, by his faithful follower and much obliged servant, the COMPILER." The following is his *Preface.*

"It was the original intention of The Compiler, to have published a far larger book; and as he had ample materials to work upon, he meditated a much more varied work, which no doubt would have been more agreeable to the Public, and possibly also more useful. But as the Chinese proverb saith, "man says, thus and thus; heaven answers, not so! not so!* Afflicted with severe and long-continued illness, the Compiler has found himself necessitated to beg for permission to go home on sick-certificate, in the hope that his native air may yet recruit his shattered constitution; and so much of the work as has been already printed (omitting Author's preface, Translator's preface, and Introduction,) is now hurriedly brought to a close, and offered to the good natured Public as Part I. Should it please Almighty God to restore him to health and strength, and return him safely to the field of his labors, the Compiler intends to resume the subject, and to publish a continuation of the present work as Part II.

"In the absence of fuller instructions, the few following hurried hints may be found useful to the student.

I. Try to get an intelligent native of Peking to read the Chinese, and

* 人說如此如此天說未然未然.

do you follow him on the English side of the page, as a clerk follows the parson in church. A Peking teacher for the Peking language is always the best; no other persons can pronounce it like *a bonâ-fide* Peking man.

II. Do not perplex yourself with the mysteries of the Four Tones (平, 上, 去, 入,) but try to imitate the sounds of your teacher; if you can manage to catch his accent, and to read like him, do'nt be afraid that you wo'nt be able to speak the language, if even thro' your whole life, you may not be able to distinguish (scientifically) one tone from another.

III. Although the Four Tones may safely be passed over as a stumbling-block that has stood in the way of many a beginner's progress, yet the student cannot fail to observe, as he reads along, that many words are dissyllables, and not a few polysyllables; that some are accented on the ultimate, others on the penult, and others again on the antepenult, &c., &c., &c. It was the Compiler's intention to have marked all these, but he was prevented by a paucity of properly accentuated letters. The student is, however, recommended to supply this want, as he goes on reading, with a soft pencil.—His ear will guide him without difficulty.

"IV. We have adhered to Dr. Morrison's system of orthography (with a few trifling exceptions,) as that which we believe best suited for the English reader.

"The Compiler cannot conclude these observations without tendering his best thanks to those friends who have encouraged him in the undertaking and who cheered and solaced him in the time of sickness.

British Consulate.
Ningpo, 10th Aug. 1846. } R. T.

The work is printed on thin and white Chinese paper, and makes a neat octavo volume of one hundred and two leaves, which are folded double after the Chinese manner. In the table of contents, we have first twenty chapters, then some phrases of courtesy, with sundry short dialogues. The chapters are, On every day occurrences; On selecting acquaintances; On divers phrases; On the house in general; On the display of ornamental furniture; On the nature of the mandarin language; On the person; On outward appearance; On style and dress; On dress in general; On giving riff-raff people their answer; On sickness and disease; On being in motion and at rest; On admonishing school-boys; On having a due respect for one's self; On the (Peking) slang; On certain public sights; On meats and drinks; On economy; and On studying the rules of etiquette; and fill about one third of the book. They are for the most part both amusing and instructive, illustrating in their phraseology the character of the Chinese. The same is true of the whole book. The English translation alone, if transferred to our pages, would we doubt not be read with interest by many of our readers; and as a specimen of the work we here introduce a single chapter, presenting it in the same manner as it stands in the work before us—the Chinese on one page, the English with the sounds of the Chinese on the opposite one, thus—

TE SAN TWAN. TSA-HWA.

CHAP. *III.* *On divers phrases.*

Jín tsüy yaou-kín she shwō hwá! Nee tsiaou nə-seay
Man's most important [object] is to speak (properly!) Do you observe those
yew ming-sīh-tī jin, fun wai pūh tung! ta shwō-chu-tī hwá,
men of note, how different from (the common herd!) if (at any time) they
tsūng she chūh king, jūh téen;
speak, it is as if it came out of the classics, and went in by the canons; there
yew wēn-ya-kee; tszé pūh yung shwō lō!
is a degree of attic elegance about it; but this there is no occasion to dilate
T'a tsew suy-kow shwō keu-pa tsin-chang-tī hwá-'rh,
upon. If they so much even as utter a common sentence by the way,
yáy keo-tīh tá-fang; yew tee-keūh,
it is remarkable for it's liberality (of sentiment); it has a dignified propriety
pūh kiaou-gaou, pūh hia tso; jin kea ting leaou,
(about it), neither proud, nor yet mean; mankind on hearing such people (open
tszé-jin kwá ta, hwuy shwō-hwá leaou!
their lips), naturally boast of them as persons who know how to speak (pro-
Jén-'rh ching king hwá, koo-jén yaou ting,
perly)! Now altho' correct language is what you ought most certainly to listen
tsew she shē-tsing-chang, ná seay
to, yet there is still the slang of the market-place and the pump, (spoken by)
héen-tsā jin-tāng-tī hwa, yāy yaou fang chang ūrh-to ting-ting.
the riff-raff populace, which you must also stretch your ears to attend to.
Suy-jēn pūh peīh heó ta, yāy yaou ché-
Altho' it may not be necessary to *learn* it exactly, still a man should always
taou kō-choo fūng-sūh; tsem-mo she siaou-hwá,
know the customs of every place; what (for instance) are joking expressions,
tsém-mo she tsüin-hwá, tsoo-hwá, séay-hwá, neó-
what is country-talk, what is coarse language, what obscene language, what
pō-hwá, fūng-ching jin-tī hwa, siaou mā jín-tī
cruel insulting language, what the language of flattery, what the language of
hwá: jín-kea shwó-chu-lai, nee pūh tung-
ridicule and abuse; if people come out with such talk, and you do'nt under-
tīh, tsew ching leaou ko tseay-tiaou-tsze liaou! Nee ting-chō.nó;
stand it, then you appear quite the same as a country booby. Listen to me;
laou-shīh-jín, chūng-hów jin, sze-wēn jin, ching-pai jin, tee-méen jin,
honest men, faithful men, polished men, upright men, men of respectability,
nāng-kán jin, yew nāng-nai-tī jin:—chāy too she kwá-tsiang jin-tī
men of talent, capable men:—these are expressions to denote praise and
ming-mūh lō! Hoo-naou jin, hoo-too jin, kwai kwūh jin, tsan-tow
approbation! Noisy foolish men, stupid men, slippery knaves, worthless
jin, woo-san pūh-szé jin, maou-shē-kwei, kwáng-kwūn
blockheads, good for neither one thing nor another, reckless devils, swindling

第三段雜話

人最要緊是說話。你瞧那些有名色的人。分外不同他說出的話。總是出經入典。有文雅氣。自不用說咯他就隨口說句把尋常的話兒也。覺得大方。有體局不驕傲。不下作。人家聽了。自然誇他。會說話了。然而正經話。固然要聽。就是市井上。那些閒雜人等的話也要放長耳朵聽聽。雖然不必學他。也要知道。各處風俗。怎麼是笑話。怎麼是村話。粗話。邪話。虛薄話。奉承人的話。笑駡人的話。人家說出來。你不董得。就成了個趄條子了。你聽着哪。老實人。忠厚人。斯文人。正派人。體面人。能幹人。有能耐的人。這都是誇奬人的名目咯。糊鬧人。糊塗人。枵骨人。傻頭人。無三不四人

han, kán-hwā-jin:—chāy tso shé pūh-haou jin-tī ming-mūh
sharpers, crafty vagabonds:—these are so many terms applied to improper
lò! Hān yew tā-keae-shang, na-seay shwó
characters. Moreover in the streets and highways, (you will meet) those who
siaou-hwa-tī, mā jin-tī; yāy tsew to chō nē! Suy-jén puh she
scoff at and abuse people; they are indeed very many. Now altho' this may
tsem-mo ching-king hwā, yāy yaou ché-taou ta she ma
be considered *correct* language, yet you should also know that it is intended
jin ah! Nee ko-yaou ting-ting nē! Tā-keae-shang, yew yīh tsung jin,
for abuse. Please, attend to what I say. In the streets are a class of men,
tsiing yaou sā-hwāng, hoo-tsín, tsaou yaou yen, shwó
who are ever telling lies, sputtering nonsense, fabricating false reports, quiz-
siaou-pe hwa, naou ying-'rh-koo, *haou tai tau-low-tsze,
zing unmercifully, bursting out into horse-laughs, fond of appearing great people,
yew pūh kin wan siaou, naou-ke-lai, tsew
and wo'nt stand any kind of fun, who (suddenly) get angry, and forth-with
tsaou-tā jin, wā-keūh jin, yéw yaou
commence to abuse people, to rake up (old stories) against people, and (while
ching leén, ching nāng,
they profess to be) persons of so much respectability, of such vast talents,
haou fán leén, mō-hea léen lai, jin-pū-
are very fond of changing countenance, of assuming a grave look, of affecting
tīh jin, ma ke jīn lai, tsew
to know no one (in their fury), railing at people, and then vomiting forth a
sá-tsiin! Mwan kow tsaou-
torrent of abuse! (On such occasions) their whole mouth is full of (such ex-
ke-maou! wáng-pā kaou-tsze! tséay-tiaou-
pressions as these,) chicken-hearted craven! Illegitimate off spring; country
tsze, tséay-mō-tsze, leīh-pa-tów, woo-'rh kwei, maou paou-tsze,
booby, untaught lout, block-head, mean scamp, wool-brains,
yai taou-tī;—kwūn pa! Kwūn tan pa! ta pūh choo kow-'rh ma
assassin;—begone! get you gone! they do not stop their mouths railing
jin-kea chāy yīh tun! nee yāy yaou che-taou, pūh
at people after this fashion! now you must also know (what is meant); do not
yaou sháng jín-kea-tī táng ah! Nee pūh léw-sin,
(on any account) expose yourself to be taken in by others! If you do not pay
tíng-chō, tsew pūh che haou tai leaou!
attention and listen, you will not know good from bad!

* Literally, "are fond of carrying a basket of charcoal on their head." It also applies to ignorant persons, who swallow as complimentary, what is said to them in bitter irony.

冒失鬼。光棍。漢奸。猾人。這都是不好人的名目
咯。還有大街上那些說笑話的。罵人的。也就多
着呢。雖然不是什麽正經話。也要知道。他是罵
人阿。你可要聽。聽呢。大街上有一宗人。總要撒
謊。胡受造謠言。說肖皮話。鬧鴈兒孤。好戴炭簍
子。又不禁頑笑惱起來。就遭揍人。挖窟人。又要
稱臉。稱能。好翻臉。抹下臉來。認不得人。罵起人
來。就撒村。滿口草雞毛。忘八羔子。趙條子。趙末
子。栗巴頭。無二鬼。毛包子。捱刀的。滾罷。滾旦罷。
上人家的檔阿。你不留心聽着。就不知好歹了。
他不住口兒罵人家這一頓。你也要知道。不要

By way of *addenda*, Mr. Thom has given us an extract from the *Hung-low-mung*, and one also from the *Kia-paou-tseuen-tseih:* the first are the famous "Dreams of the Red Chamber;" the second is literally "House gems entirely arranged," i. e. A Collection of Maxims, valuable as gems, for the use of families, a very good book it is.

usually published in 32 octavo volumes: the extract, made by Mr. Thom, is "On the harmony which ought to exist between husbands and wives." We recommend "the Chinese Speaker" to all who wish to study the court dialect; it is for sale, in some of the shops at Hongkong; and we have to thank a friend for the only copy we have seen, that now before us. In his *orthography* we wish Mr. Thom had, like the younger Morrison, adopted the system of sir William Jones, now so generally approved, and paid that attention to the *tones* which their importance demands. Strange that, while in theory they were discarded by him, none excelled him in *practical* attention to them. His rule was *to imitate the sounds of the teacher:* and we repeat, this is the only way the student can learn to speak the Chinese correctly or to any extent intelligibly; he may study and read by himself till he is blind, and without the assistance of teacher, whom he must imitate, he will find to his sorrow that while many may stare at him, no one can understand half the words he utters. Moreover, learning in this way, by imitation, is the easiest as well as the best method of acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese. Children always thus gain their knowledge of language, and hence the facility of their progress. Mr. Thom made himself at home with the Chinese, careing little where or with whom he might chance to be. Whether with the high official or with the lowest coolie, he always had something to say, saw something to admire, and found something to learn. And having once got hold of a word or phrase, he would wring changes therewith, till he had deeply engraved the same upon his mind, remarkably susceptible of impression from such material.

We gladly avail ourselves of the services of the editor of an English journal (the Chronicle) for a biographical notice of one, whom the community of Canton, from the time he first came to this city, always held in high esteem, especially as *a student* of Chinese.

Biographical Notice of Mr. Thom.

It is with deep and unfeigned sorrow we observe, among the China news, an announcement of the death of Mr. Robert Thom, her majesty's Consul at Ningpo, on the 14th of September last. It is but rarely that we find a public servant so eminently fitted as Mr. Thom was for the charge with which he was entrusted, or bringing to the performance of its duties so large a measure of faithfulness and zeal. The removal by death of such a man, in the prime of life, and in the midst of promise, afforded by his whole character and conduct, of services to his country more important still than those which he had

an opportunity of rendering, is an event peculiarly afflicting. The following particulars of his career, which we have obtained from an authentic source, will be interesting to those by whom he was personally known, and to his townsmen generally.—

Mr. Robert Thom was born in St. Andrew Square, Glasgow, on the 10th day of August, 1807. He had, therefore, when he died, just completed his 39th year. Having been destined to a mercantile life, he was for a twelve month in a respectable office in Glasgow, and afterwards served an apprenticeship of five years in Liverpool. During his residence there he first evinced his fondness for literary pursuits. He was a constant correspondent of more than one of the newspapers. In June, 1828, he went to Caraccas, where he spent about three years. He there acquired a complete knowledge of the Spainsh language, and was a rather distinguished personage on account of his amicable discussion with the Roman Catholic priesthood, and the amazing aptitude for general business which he displayed. Afterwards, he spent about a year and a half in Mexico. Returning to England, he spent the winter and spring of 1833 there. In July of that year he went to Bordeaux in France, and from that place to China—thence, alas! never to return.

Embarking at first in mercantile pursuits, he continued, nevertheless, to devote his leisure moments, and hours stolen from rest, to make himself acquainted with the language and literature of China, He landed in China in February 1834, and within two years from that period was capable of speaking its langnage with considerable fluency. He never allowed an opportunity of conversing with persons from all parts of the "Celestial Empire" to escape him. In the course of 1837 he was able, in the absence of Messrs. Morrison and Gutzlaff, to plead a cause in the mandarin or court dialect. All this while he was constantly inserting letters and other papers, on interesting topics, in the newspapers then published at Canton. The year 1839 saw him first appear formally as an author, but under the pseudonyme of "Sloth." His *brochure* was entitled, "The lasting resentment of Miss Wáng Keaou Lwan," being a translation into English of a Chinese tale, with copious notes. This was, last spring. published at Leipsic, translated into German, by Professor Adolf Bottger. Mr. Thom's translation of "Æsop's Fables into the Chinese language," appeared early in 1840; and, to dismiss his publications, his "Chinese and English Vocabulary" in August 1843. This from an eager and unceasing desire to be useful, he published at his own expense, and distributed gratuitously among public bodies

and individuals residing at the five ports. Another work occupied his attention at the time of his decease. His productions were highly esteemed on the Continent, as well as in this country. Witness the high applause bestowed on him by Professor Stanislas Julien, the first Chinese scholar in Europe, by Professor Bazin, in the *Journal Asiatique de Paris*, his "Memoire sur le Chinois Vulgaire." &c.; by the polyglot Cardinal Mezzofante, &c.; and in this country he enjoyed the friendship, as he had acquired the esteem of that most able, amiable, and distinguished man, Sir George Thomas Staunton.

It was as a public character, however, still more than as a literary one, that Mr. Thom merited and obtained distinction. His valuable assistance rendered to government, even while a merchant, is recorded in evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1841, and afterwards published. In June 1840, he embarked in the government service. On the 3d of July of that year, he nearly lost his life at Amoy, while engaged in carrying in a flag of truce. Honorable mention of his conduct on this occasion is made in the dispatches of Admiral Elliot and Captain Brouchier, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of 15th December, 1840. Indefatigable were his exertions at Chusan and the neighborhood, during the winter of 1840-41. The cases of Capt. Anstruther and Mrs. Noble particularly engaged his sympathies and stimulated his exertions. The spring of 1841 saw him again on the Canton river, zealous, and active, and courageous in his country's cause. Captain Scott, in his dispatch, which was published in the *Gazette* of 11th June, 1841, bears the most decided testimony to his merits and exertions. His exertions during the siege of Canton, are noticed in Sir Hugh, now Lord Gough's dispatch, gazetted in the following October. Sir Hugh he accompanied over the batile fields of Amoy and Chinhai, the former fought in August, the latter in October 1841. At the latter action, he was the means of saving the lives of 500 Chinese, "a circumstance," writing concerning which he said, "that gave him more pleasure than if he had been appointed emperor of China." His civil administration of the city and district of Chinghai from October 1841 till May 1842, is one of the most interesting and brilliant passages in his eventful history. Not only did it obtain for him the approbation of his superiors, but was commented on with applause by the Chinese themselves. Elipú, when he was introduced to him, at Nanking, in August, 1842, addressing him said, "La-pih-tan," (Robert Thom), "I thank you for your civil mandarinship at Chinhai—it has gained for you a great name in China." His exertions,

along with Mr. Gutzlaff, and the late Messrs. Morrison and Lay, at the time of negotiating the Nanking treaty, and his labors in regard to the "supplementary treaty," are well known. The high terms in which Sir Henry Pottinger was pleased to speak of them at the Glasgow banquet, cannot have been forgotten by many of our readers. His view of the trade of China, past and prospective; published among the sessional papers of the House of Commons for 1844, with all the imperfections necessarily attaching to such a document, is a wonderful monument of knowledge, industry, raciocination, and power of condensation. It is indeed, *multum in parvo.*

On the 5th March, 1844, Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to testify her sense and approbation of Mr. Thom's services by appointing him her Consul at Ningpo, one of the five ports open to foreign trade, in terms of the treaty.

Previously to this, however, disease, contracted in his country's service, had made fearful inroads on his constitution, never a very robust one. Fevers in June, 1841, after the fatigues and exposure attendant on the siege of Canton; in September 1842, in the Yáng-tsz kiáng, after the conclusion of the Nanking treaty; and at Hongkong, in the summer of 1843,—left behind them effects from which he never perfectly recovered. Dropsical symptons supervened. With difficulty he could be persuaded to ask for leave of absence. This was at once, and kindly, granted. Still he could not be persuaded to leave his post until his successor should arrive. He dreaded lest the public service should suffer by his departure. Under such circumstances death overtook him.

His amiable and affectionate disposition—his anxiety to promote the interests of all and sundry—above all, his devotedness to the service of government, and the throwing of his whole soul into the endeavor to advance the commerce of his country—are facts too notorious to require being dwelt on. Zeal, disinterestedness, activity of mind, general ability, great aptitude for business, firmness and decision, combined with kindness, amazing powers of discrimination, generosity and nobility of mind, and great personal courage, are attributes of his character which will at once and cheerfully be conceded to him by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. To his exertions in the service of his country he has fallen a victim.

Mr Robert Thom was the youngest son of our late highly respected townsman, Mr. John Thom, who for many years discharged, with credit to himself and advantage to the community, the functions of one of the Commissioners of Police of the city.

ART. IV. *Ladovic the lord bishop of this diocese, takes occasion to issue this all important proclamation for the information of all the friends of the religion (of the Lord of heaven).*

RECENTLY, in and about Shánghái, there have been persons who have been widely circulating books, written in imitation of those belonging to our holy religion, at which, our mind has been exceedingly pained; for, although in those books there are passages that accord with the doctrines of our holy religion, yet within their pages there are lurking heretical principles which poison and destroy men's souls,—consequences by no means light and trifling.

In the beginning, our Lord Jesus himself established the Church, a most righteous, and a most perfect Church, one only and not two churches. He then gave power to the chief of his disciples, holy Peter, to receive and pass on the succession, and declared to Peter saying, "I have prayed for thee that (God would) for ever preserve thy faith." Therefore, his successors have handed down no other faith, and the faithful everywhere all follow the commands of the supreme Pontiff. On which account all who heartily unite with the Pope are one; but such as do not give heed to the injunctions of the supreme Pope are heretics. Now to desert and forsake the teaching of the high pontiff, is not this to falsify and pervert his instructions?

Ye are our sheep; and we the good shepherd. And fearing that, by accepting and perusing those productions, ye may be a little disturbed with doubts and suspicions, to the great damage of your souls, we, therefore, issue this special proclamation; and moreover annex a few instructions in order, as follows:—

Any adherent of our religion may not take and read these heretical writings, which have issued from Shánghái.

Or, if any such have already accepted them, they must forthwith either burn them or deliver them up to their spiritual fathers.

Any of the faithful, who may be aware that other people have these heretical works in their possession, must advise them neither to detain them for perusal nor to present them to their neighbors, but to burn them up or give them over to the spiritual fathers in their vicinity.

Every one of our adherents is bound to spread abroad the orthodox religion of the Lord of heaven, and always to love others as himself; and should he fall in with the members of any other sect, who ake in these heterodox publications, he ought to tell them most

carefully and most plainly that their writings are decidedly erroneous, and do not, in all and every thing, agree with the teaching of the religion of the Lord of heaven; but if men will follow such doctrines, they will fall into extreme error.

Now, wherever there are corrupt and obscene books, there is every danger of injuring men's souls; but the heretical works, of which we have just spoken are of one and the same class with corrupt and obscene writings; and a friend to (the true) religion must in no wise, either receive them for perusal, or hold them in possession, because all corrupt and obscene works are of the devil; and both the recipients and the distributers of these works are undoubtedly the children of the devil, and all such will inevitably go down to hell!

Note. The foregoing, with a copy of the Chinese original, was forwarded to us by the Rev. William C. Milne, who says it "was found in a Catholic chapel in our neighborhood, and was copied off by Dr. Medhurst in the presence of witnesses." By an occurrence which we could neither foresee nor prevent, a part of the Chinese has been lost, and its publication therefore must be postponed.

ART. V. *A brief Manifesto addressed to the English Merchants by the native Merchants of the city of Canton. Translated from the original.*

ON a recent occasion there was received, in a reply from their excellencies the high provincial authorities, the following declaration: "By the articles of the late treaties, it is provided that, at the open ports of the provinces, the English are allowed to rent houses and to purchase ground on which to build." Hence does it behoove us to look up and realize the anxious care of both our august sovereign and the high provincial authorities in their continued kindness exercised towards men from afar; and we must not carry on an opposing conroversy. But there is naught of Chinese territory, occupied by the people, which is not their own purchased possession; even the officers of government cannot take it away from us and give it to others; and if they were to pay back to the land-holders the full price of the land, some would be willing and others unwilling to sell. But now if a certain place is designated, it must be had; and if there is an unwillingness to dispose of it, recourse is then had to martial dignity, wherein consists the overbearing energy of the Eng-

lish people. Discussion therefore, (on this point,) is useless! But we apprehend that this ruling by mere brute force will never be tolerated by our august sovereign, who regards all the people with the same affection, as that shown to his own children. We consider that the articles of the treaty were originally designed to allow foreigners to buy and rent of the Chinese people by harmonious consultation and not to coerce them when unwilling. Perverse as the English are, yet there must be among them some who have knowledge; and no one can be ignorant that taking reasonably and taking forcibly constitute one orderly and the other disorderly conduct.

It is now more than a century since the English first came to Canton for commercial purposes; and we having somewhat of those feelings natural to the masters of the soil (the land-lords) cannot but clearly make known to you our views, that you may distinctly understand wherein consists both what is beneficial and what is hurtful, and pursue the one and avoid the other. Do not indulge in vain thoughts. Do not by deceit and force insult others. Then we, both hosts and guests, by attending quietly each to our respective pursuits, shall all receive advantage thereby; and oh how happy we shall be!

We will now take up and in the sequel set before you in order, both what is beneficial and what is hurtful, hoping that you will pursue the one and avoid the other.

First. Do not look upon China as weak, because in the late war, of 1841, you had the good fortune to obtain your purpose. Our august sovereign, employing the mind of heaven and earth as his own, does not wish to have the people along the borders of the sea and the living souls of your nation entangled together in the toils of war, and therefore condescended to grant, at the solicitation of the minister for the frontiers, that you might be invited to come and quietly assembled together (at several ports), thus perfecting the good pleasure of high heaven in its love to the living. What great generosity was this? So likewise their excellencies, the high provincial officers, imitating the feelings of the august sovereign with amazing toil and trouble, have accomplished every thing (you desired), as you yourselves must needs fully understand. Were it not so, would not the multitudes of the broad realms of China have quickly subdued your few thousands, travelling myriads of miles from afar?

Secondly. Although you always act perversely as you list, trusting to the strength of your ships and the power of your artillery, yet you ought to know that from of old there has been no people or nation

which has not been destroyed by its enemies. For you, therefore, to treat the people insultingly and contemptuously, relying on the indulgent kindness of our august sovereign and high provincial authorities, is exceedingly stupid! For the heart of the people is heaven's heart; and the anger of the people is that wrath which is felt by heaven's heart. Now consider how small is the number of the British soldiers; and suppose that one was able to stand against a hundred; even then they could not match the innumerable hosts of our Canton people. Nay, were it possible to fill up their number by inveigling foreigners and riffraff Chinese to become soldiers; could you secure that they, having first been deceived by you, would not soon be alienated from you?

Thirdly. Still more in the *left* would you be, should you entertain ideas of aspiring to sovereignty, or hopes of rising beyond your proper spheres. The languages of your nation and the Chinese are not understood by each other. The desires and wishes of the people are not the same. Things esteemed by you, the Chinese despise; and those esteemed by the Chinese, you perhaps may despise. And moreover, since the world began, there has never been found one, who, having lost the confidence (or the hearts) of the people, could build up an empire.

Fourthly. Already you have lost the confidence of the people, by your repeated acts of outrage and violence. And now by continual troubles those who have families and property are unable to dwell in peace or to have joy in their possessions, while their anger is more and more increased. With these millions of our highly incensed people, engaged in deadly strife against you, can you be sure of victory? Moreover, the circumstances of the respective parties are very different,—yours are full of labor, but ours are easy; and it does not require any great amount of knowledge to perceive that you could not withstand our conquering hosts!

Fifthly. These repeated troubles, we hear, are all caused by the exciting influence of two or three foreign merchants, who merely wish to repay some slight insult and to make a display of martial power, forgetting that, in the minds of men, accumulated anger becomes enmity and accumulated poison breeds calamity. Now should these evils suddenly break forth, they must fall first upon you; and it is to be feared that it would be impossible to distinguish between the good and the bad, and that the people of other nations would be involved, so that even your death would not be a punishment sufficient to atone for your guilt. Where then is the advantage of retaliation?

Sixthly. If henceforth you will remain peaceful and quiet, then assuredly there will be no reason for any one of the Chinese to insult and contemn you. Please look at the Americans, the French, &c. All our people love and respect them, and cannot bear to injure them, because always hitherto they have peacefully and quietly carried on their commerce; and of our Chinese there are none, not even among the children, who do not know that they are good and worthy people. Why not follow their example?

Seventhly. The original design of your having an armed force at the several ports was to secure the quiet prosecution of your commercial business. Having left your wives and children, and traversed wide oceans, it is your wish with quiet minds to carry on your commerce. But now, amid these often repeated disturbances, how can your goods go into circulation, or where yield any profit? Supposing you are able occasionally to smuggle, it must be only to a small amount, while you must always be kept in a state of watchful anxiety, afraid lest you lose your lives and your property. Thus passing your days, can you live in peace?

Eighthly. All respectable Chinese highly esteem polite and decorous conduct, while they consider as most vile that which is violent and overbearing. Hence those who have but a partial knowledge of what is polite and decorous are able to attend quietly to their proper duties and govern themselves; yet it is impossible to prevent there being among them some vagrants, who, not attending to their proper duties, will seek opportunity to create troubles. If henceforth you, Englishmen, will consent to take the character of worthy men, then ought you to maintain some self-esteem and self-love, and you must not in small parties saunter about every where (as at Fuhshán) so as to provoke the contempt of the vagrant people. For then, although you may be able to have the offenders punished by the magistrates, you still will have to bear the injury, and moreover the anger and hatred of the Chinese against you will be increased.

Ninthly. In the old proverb, "A peaceful spirit leads to prosperity," there is no mistake. Hitherto in the commerce carried on between our respective nations, you have obtained no small profit from the Chinese, while we also have been profited by you. But since the affair of 1841, what article is there of your merchandise the value of which has not been depreciated? It would, we think, be difficult to estimate your losses; while all the places along our seacoast have been injured and spoiled. This year imports began to be in good demand, but now the whole tide of prosperity is suddenly

checked. The saying, "Those who injure each other must both come to ruin," is it not true?

Tenthly. The ancients said, "Those who are able to be satisfied will never be ashamed." Of late years your nation has had the distinguished honor of receiving the favor and kindness of our august sovereign. The Chinese people, seeing how it was in former days and how it is at present, have all been filled with astonishment. And yet, having secured the minor, your thoughts are now eagerly bent on the greater; and by your insulting and contemptuous treatment of the people, their minds are so filled with anger and wrath, that they are anxious to thrust their spears into your breasts and to devour your flesh. Is it possible for the respective parties thus long to continue at peace with each other? Though but mercantile men, we are deeply concerned to know that such animosity must sooner or later have vent; and we conceive too that the intelligent of your nation, also must needs comprehend the reason of all this.

The foregoing paragraphs are all the words of faithful admonition. Seeing the impossibility of reconciling and uniting the interests and feelings of the Chinese and foreigners, we spare no labor in reiterating our remonstrance, exhausting the kindest feelings of our hearts in endeavors to place this matter clearly and plainly before you. And you, English merchants, it also behooves to awake quickly to a careful consideration of the same, and to distinguish between the beneficial and the hurtful. If there be proposed any thing that is decidedly impracticable, then ought you to advise against it. But do not compare the strong with the weak. Do not fan the windy waves. Rather let each, understanding his own duties, attend to his own business. Then, both you and we shall look on each other as members of the same body; together enjoy glorious tranquillity; be alike enriched with joyous gains; and, perchance, we shall not frustrate the good purpose of our august sovereign and high officers in their benevolent conduct towards us. Thus now we have again and again reiterated our councils; may they not be in vain. Think, we entreat you, and carefully ponder on these things.

ART. VI. *"A Demonstration;" particulars of the late movement to and from the provincial city of Canton, under major-general D'Aguilar, accompanied by H. E. sir John Francis Davis, H. B. M. plenipotentiary &c., &c. (Continued from p. 202.)*

WE now resume our Narrative, after completing which we may perhaps add some comments. While we write, the first echo comes back from the Dragon-seat, in answer to the dispatch said to have been sent off for Peking on the 4th ult. 意料所不及恐別有他故着該督妥爲辦理另有旨欽此 "From the Emperor: the affair could not have been foreseen; WE apprehend there must be something else (yet undisclosed): let the said governor manage the business safely; OUR further pleasure shall be given."

Anxious to give every particular regarding this *could-not-have-been-foreseen affair*, we borrow, at the hazard of some repetition, the following paragraphs from the *China Mail:*

The course to be pursued towards the Chinese government having been decided upon, General D'Aguilar immediately issued an order directing the troops to embark that night, and notwithstanding it was then past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire force available, somewhat under a thousand men, together with their guns, material, and stores, were all on board shortly after midnight.

The naval force consisted of H. M. S. *Vulture* and *Espiegle*, the H. C. armed steamer *Pluto*, together with the *Corsair*, a small merchant steamer plying on the Canton river, (which having entered the harbor that evening, was taken up by Captain Macdougall for the expedition,) and a lorcha hired for the artillery, and fitted up in the course of a couple of hours by Colonel Brereton as a gun-boat.

Next morning, the 2d April, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the three steamers were under weigh, the *Vulture* leading and towing the artillery lorcha and two large Chinese boats containing the Sappers with scaling ladders, &c. About 9 o'clock the *Vulture* entered the Bocca Tigris. The seamen were at their guns, the troops told off for landing, and Captain Macdougall, running his ship as near the shore as possible, anchored within pistol-shot of the batteries on the Anung-hoy bank, having the formidable forts on the north and south Wantong Islands within range on the other side. As the anchor was let go the boats were lowered, and in almost shorter time than it can be described, a strong detachment under the command of Major Aldrich was landed with the General, and the three forts of Anung-hoy, mounting upwards of 200 guns, were in our possession. The guns were spiked, and large quantities of ammunition destroyed.

In the meanwhile Colonel Brereton, who had left the *Vulture* at the same time as the other force, proceeded with the troops under his command to the forts on the north and south Wantongs, and having entered them without opposition, spiked more than 250 guns, and destroyed their magazines.

Thus in the course of a few hours these five formidable batteries, mounting upwards of 450 large guns, had been disarmed, and the safe communication of the expedition with Hongkong so far secured; and in effecting these important objects, the utmost care was observed to abstain from offering personal injury to the Chinese in the various forts, and not even the most trifling article of property was carried away or destroyed by the troops.

In the course of the afternoon the steamers arrived at Whampoa, as did also the *Espiegle* during the night. The *Vulture's* draft of water preventing her from ascending higher, His Excellency Sir John Davis, the General and his staff, moved into the *Pluto* on the morning of the 3d; the troops were transferred to the two smaller steamers and the boats of the *Vulture* which were towed by them, and the expedition ascending the river arrived about half-past 9 o'clock at the Barrier, a strong row of stakes extending from bank to bank, with only one opening, and defended by four strong forts.

As intelligence of the seizure of the Bogue Forts had arrived at Whampoa before the squadron, it must have been known in Canton the same night, and it was not therefore considered likely that these works would be yielded without a struggle. The plan of operations,—that the two Forts to the left should be simultaneously attacked,—was carried into effect by the *Pluto* with one division of the boats, anchoring abreast of Napier's Fort, and a strong party was landed under the direction of the General; whilst the *Corsair* and the boats she was towing disembarked her force under Colonel Brereton at the Fort nearest the Barrier. The gates of both Forts were blown open by the Engineers, their garrisons escaped by the rear, the guns were spiked, the magazines blown up, and the boats with the two columns under Colonel Brereton and Major Aldrich, supported by the steamers, pulled across to attack the Forts on the other bank of the river.

Here it was evident that the Chinese had determined to make a stand, and as the boats came within range, both Forts opened a brisk fire of round shot, and, when they drew nearer, of grape. They were immediately replied to by the *Pluto*, *Corsair*, and the artillery gun-boat—the boats with the troops pulling steadily towards the Forts. The firing continued until the men landed, and then seeing the force formed on shore, the enemy abandoned their works by the rear. The fire of the Chinese was remarkably well directed, and it is only wonderful how the detachment escaped without serious loss; the steamers and boats were crowded with men who had barely standing room; the round shot striking close to them, and several passing between the masts and funnels of the steamers, the grape shot also falling thickly around the boats of Colonel Brereton's division; and we are assured that it was solely owing to the accurate judgment of that distinguished officer, that there was not a long list of casualties; for observing that the guns were in the act of

being laid for the direction of the boats he requested the naval officers, to steer upon the angle of the Fort, and the very instant after their course had been changed, a shower of grape fell within a few feet of them. The tide was running strongly, and such is the current in the Canton river, that if a boat had been sunk, not a man in her could have been saved. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the soldiers, for although the enemy were seen through the embrasures working their guns, not a musket was discharged by the troops, who landed and formed in the most perfect order. The fire from the steamers and gun-boat was exceedingly good; every shot from the long gun of the *Pluto* told upon the Whampoa creek Fort, and one of her shells burst in the centre of the work. The guns, all of them of large size (one of copper, in particular, was twenty-four feet in length with an eight-inch bore,) were spiked, the magazines blown up, but private property as before rigidly respected.

The expedition then continued its progress up the river, and the Fort called the "French Folly," situated at the commencement of the south-eastern suburb of Canton, was attacked, the gate blown in, and the guns spiked. Nowhere was the advantage of the rapid movements of the expedition more apparent than here; for this Fort, having a solidly built tower in its centre, mounts a double tier of guns, and is one of the most formidable works in the river, both from its position and construction; and on possession being taken it was evident that the preparations for the reception of the force were almost completed, and that, had the slightest delay taken place, it would have been a warm one.

The additional particulars till the 6th we have already given in detail. Early that morning, after captain Clark Kennedy and lieutenant Da Costa had been upon the walls, and found that they were of sufficient breadth for the proposed military operations, the following General Order was issued by major-general D'Aguilar.

No. 25.

Head Quarters, Canton April 6th, 1847, 6 o'clock, A. M.

The following General Order is issued to the Troops under the expected contingency of their being called upon to commence the attack on the city of Canton at 10 o'clock this morning.

This attack to be under the immediate direction of Lieut.-Colonel Brereton C. B. & K. H. commanding Royal Artillery. Two parties, one headed by Lieut.-Colonel Brereton, the other by Major Aldrich, Royal Engineers, each having a Detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners commanded by an Officer of the Royal Engineers, and a Flank Company of the 18th R. I. Regiment, with such additional support as will be detailed by the Assistant Adjutant General, will march out for the purpose of taking possession of the Southern or Petition gate, and the Western gate of that part called the New City. Colonel Brereton's party will attack the Western and Major Aldrich's party the Southern gate, and as the latter is more distant than the former, Major

Aldrich's party will set off first, in order that they may both arrive at their respective points about the same time.

Major Aldrich's party to cross the creek which forms the eastern boundary of the British Factory, at the first bridge, and to proceed along the street which runs close to the Southern wall of the new city, taking care in passing to stop up the two small entrances or sallyports which enter the city from the river, in order to prevent all ingress by them. He will proceed to the southern or Petition gate, and having taken it, he will establish himself and make a lodgment upon the rampart above.

Colonel Brereton with his party will set off immediately after Major Aldrich's, and crossing the creek by the second bridge, he will proceed along Looking-glass street, close to the western wall, until he arrives at the western gate of the New City, and having taken it, he will effect a lodgment with the troops at his disposal upon the rampart above the gateway; and the two lodgments having been thus effected above the two gates, a communication along the ramparts by the force employed is to be established.

The guns will then be raised and placed at the Guard-houses above the gates; and by means of these guns and the twenty-four pounder rockets, the bombardment of the city is to be forthwith commenced.

After Colonel Brereton's party shall have left the Factories, Captain Macdougall has undertaken to send a party of seamen and marines under Commander Thompson H. M. sloop *Espiegle*, preceded by a party of Royal Sappers and Miners, to cross the second bridge at the south end of Looking-glass street, and passing through the archway in the spur wall, they will scale that part of the southern wall of the new city which lies between the spur wall and the sallyports above alluded to; they will then form on the top of the rampart, ready to assist either Colonel Brereton or Major Aldrich, as may be required. At the same time a fourth party, composed of five companies of the 42d Regiment M. N. I. under Major Fitz-Gerald, conducted by Captain Clark Kennedy, Acting Assistant Quarter Master-general, will cross the creek by the first bridge, and marching along the street that runs south of the joss-house, they will proceed as speedily as possible to the Petition gate, support Major Aldrich's party, and occupy the street which leads from that gate to the river, immediately stopping all the avenues which lead to it from the eastward, and thus secure completely the eastern flank of our position.

Previous to the departure of the troops from the Factories, Captain Macdougall R. N. has undertaken to order the Steamer *Pluto* to run in as close as possible to the above mentioned street, leading from the Petition gate to the river, and which is situated very near the Dutch Folly fort, and when the Major General shall make a signal by hoisting the Union Jack on the top of the British Factories, she will open as heavy a fire as possible on that part of the town situated to the eastward of the Petition gate, in order to check any attempt that may be made to oppose Major Aldrich or to turn our flank from that quarter. At the same time Captain Macdougall has undertaken to have the Gun-boats of the *Vulture* under Lieutenants Coote and Pascoe

anchored as closely as possible to Mowqua Street and Shoe Lane, and as soon as the *Pluto* opens her fire, they also will open as heavy a fire as possible on that part of the suburbs which lies westward of the Factories, particularly up Shoe Lane, &c., in order to prevent any attempt that may be made to turn our position from that quarter. It is likewise Capt. Macdougall's intention to have the river entirely cleared of boats all the way from Shoe Lane to the Dutch Folly, which will completely protect the rear of our position. The Associated Gentlemen Volunteers, assisted by a detachment of the 18th R. I. Regiment, stationed in the Consoo-house, and a detachment of the 42d Regiment M. N. I. stationed at Mowqua street guard-house, will maintain the stockaded posts already established for the protection of the Factories.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cowper with four companies of the 18th R. I. Regiment to remain under arms in the Factories, close to the Major General, ready to advance as a reserve to any point where their services may be required. The tops of the Factories to be occupied by the Associated Gentlemen Volunteers, for the purpose of putting down any attempts by Chinamen from the roofs of their houses to annoy the troops advancing through the streets to the attack.

These arrangement to be completed immediately after the men have had their breakfasts, so that the flag, which is to be considered as the signal for the *Pluto* and the boats of the *Vulture* to commence firing, as well as for the troops to march out for the attack, may be hoisted at 10 o'clock.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phillpotts, the Commanding Royal Engineer, will remain with the Major General whilst the preliminary operations are going on.

By order, J. BRUCE, *Captain*,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Immediately after the return to Hongkong of their excellencies, governor Davis and major-general D'Aguilar, the following was issued.

No. 26.

Head Quarters, Victoria, April 10th, 1847.

The Major General congratulates the troops on the success that has crowned their exertions; he congratulates them still more on the discipline observed by them in the course of the late short, but arduous operations; and above all he congratulates them on the praise-worthy manner in which they have abstained from every act of injury or outrage that could tarnish the honor of the British arms.

In the course of a few days the Bogue Forts, and all the principal works and batteries on the Canton river, have been taken possession of,—some of them by assault, and eight hundred and seventy-nine pieces of cannon spiked or rendered otherwise unserviceable.

The Chinese have received a lesson in return for their frequent acts of aggression on the persons of British subjects that will not be lost upon them.

They have submitted to all the demands of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary without reserve, and have yielded, happily for themselves, just in time to

arrest the course of an assault, that would have been attended with fearful loss of life to them, and the inevitable destruction of their Provincial Capital.

When such advantages have been obtained, let it be one more source of congratulation to British soldiers to reflect, that they have been purchased, under Providence, without bloodshed, and that the honor of the British arms has been proudly maintained, without one act of violence, or one daparture from the principles of humanity.

In recording these acts, so honorable in themselves, and so deserving of approbation, the Major General desires to impress on the handful of men by whom they have been achieved, this great and most important of all lessons, "*It was discipline alone that could effect them*,"—and while this first duty of a soldier continues to be practised, that the troops can never fail in fulfilling their duty to their Sovereign and maintaining the honor of their country.

By order of the Major General Commanding,

J. Bruce, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

No. 27.

GOVERNMENTAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Wáng the prefect of the Department of Kwángchau, and Chàng and Lí magistrates of the districts of Nínhái and Pwánnyü, clearly proclaim these prohibitions, in order to quiet the minds of the people.

Recently there have been posted up abroad many placards, abounding with divers discussions, which have arisen from an idea of giving protection to your persons and property. But in most cases, by not distinguishing in the premises between what is real and what is unfounded the effect has been continued excitement, producing doubts and fears in the minds of the people, and we are apprehensive that, thus misled by what they see and hear, they will be alarmed and agitated, all to no good purpose.

Now both their excellencies, the high provincial officers, and ourselves, are exceedingly anxious and concerned to know how to devise the proper means for securing quiet to our people. If there be indeed any measures (adopted by us) that are truly inconvenient to you, then you who are scholars among the people need not hesitate to come directly to our offices and here lay the matters before us; and we the prefect and magistrates considering your grievances with intense anxiety, will as in duty bound carefully attend to and ponder the same; and then, selecting such as seem most practicable, will report thereon to their excellencies, our superiors, and wait their election to deliberate and manage. This practice of putting out placards, then, ought to be prohibited in order to prevent the minds of the people from being disturbed.

Beside sending out police to keep watch and make secret inquiries, it is highly proper to issue this proclamation, making it known to all the people and soldiers within and without the city, that you may obey and act accordingly. Henceforth you must quietly abide in your own proper spheres, and keep the laws. And if there chance to be any local affairs that are not convenient to the people, then they ought to come directly to our offices and present their duly prepared petitions. They must not make words to deceive

the people and involve themselves in trouble. Each one ought tremblingly to obey and not oppose our special proclamation.

Canton, May 3d, 1847.

No. 28.

Reply from his excellency Sü Kwángtsin, governor of Kwángtung, &c., to an address presented to him by Wáng Peichí and others.

The conduct of the said (non commissioned) officers,—in making contributions, collecting and disciplining militia, to protect and defend the country,—is truly a good enterprise. But whether it be right or not to grant their request, for a commission, authorizing them to exercise control in these matters, it is necessary to wait till the commissioners of justice and finance have carefully delibererated and reported for me to decide.

Canton, May 10th, 1847.

No. 29.

Reply from his excellency Sü Kwángtsin, governor of Kwángtung, &c. to a petition presented by the shopmen of Hog Lane.

Already a brick wall has been built, closing up the said Lane. Whether or not it will be the cause of any damage to the occupants, and as to the manner in which this matter may be safely managed, it is necessary to wait until the Dispatch Office shall have thoroughly examined and made a detailed report, whereon I may give a decision.

Canton, May 11th 1847.

Saturday, May 15th. Since the foregoing was in type the newsmen of Canton have brought us a copy of what the following is a translation.

No. 30

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

Kíying has reported to us, by memorial, that on the 19th of the second month (April 4th) the English merchants suddenly entered the river of Canton with troops. And the said governor-general further states that, on careful inquiry, the said merchants declared that they, having been insulted and abused, wished to go to Fuhshán to have a reckoning with the people there, and they also insisted on entrance to the city of Canton.

As hitherto of late the said foreigners have been tranquil and rather peaceful and quiet, their suddenly daring now to bring in troops is verily an affair which could not have been foreseen: we fear there must be something else (yet undisclosed). Their strong wish to enter the city is not a matter of any great moment one way or other.

The said governor-general and his associates, in such an emergency, must not be at all alarmed, nor in the least degree inattentive or remiss, but with promptitude direct the civil and military officers; and in a safe manner restrain and repress (the said foreigners), and must not in any way allow them to trouble OUR people.

Further, the said governor-general requests that all the officers of the forts in which the guns were spiked may be taken and severely dealt with, and that he himself may be delivered over to the appropriate Board to be tried in like manner.

Let him wait till the affair is scttled, and then again report to us tbereon by memorial.

Let this edict for his information be dispatched post haste, at the rate of five hundred *lí* per day. From the Emperor. *(Without date.)*

From official documents, we now turn to the English Journalists, for some sentiments touching the late movement. And first let us hear the editor of the *China Mail.* He says:

We have refrained from interrupting our narrative of the recent expedition to Canton, with discussion as to its policy and results. That the latter have been singularly successful there can be no doubt, and the former will be best appreciated by those who have marked the course of previous negotiations with the Chinese, in which at every step we were met with affronts, evasions, and delays. Even the Pottinger Treaties have not secured us against them, so far at least as Canton, the principal seat of commerce, is concerned; and Her Majesty's government, naturally unwilling to involve the country in another war with China, have continued to exercise the utmost forbearance in order to avoid a rupture. But the repeated insults offered to our countrymen, and the restrictions upon their privileges, seem at length to have convinced the home government of the expediency of adopting a more decided course in dealing with the Chinese; and it may be inferred from the Foreign Secretary's last dispatch, that the Superintendent of Trade, while he is expected to punish offenders among his own countrymen, has been directed to demand instant redress for the very first unprovoked outrage committed on them; and in the event of this being denied, tocompel it by force of arms.

Acting upon such instructions, we presume that Sir John Davis, fastening upon the most recent instance—the Fuh-shán affair, of which a detail will be found in another column—insisted on the offenders being punished, and security given against a repetition of the outrage. It may also be presumed that it was the unfavorable nature of Kíying's reply which at once determined the course to be pursued by His Excellency; so that within an hour after the military and naval officers were consulted, the first General Order was issued, the military authorities stipulating that the troops should embark that night. We have elsewhere detailed their operations; and it is here only necessary to remark, that whatever might have been the success of His Excellency's negotiations at Canton, they would have been worse than useless had the precaution not been taken to disable the formidable forts which would have been prepared to cut off the forces on their return. By spiking all the guns on the way up, success was not only made more certain, but a frightful loss of life prevented. The result was, that without bloodshed, and at a cost to the nation of a few hundred pounds, the Plenipotentiary was in a position to treat with the Imperial Commissioner, which a series of victories, and the expenditure of millions, would not otherwise have secured for him; and it redounds to his honor that under these circumstances he demanded nothing which his countrymen were not entitled to by solemn treaty.

We do not imagine that it was his purpose, or any part of his instructions from H. M. Government, unnecessarily to force his way into the city; and

we have repeatedly shewn that access to it could not be demanded as a right either under our own Treaties or under those with France and the United States. It was only by the Convention entered into on the surrender of Chusan in May last, that the Emperor of China *conceded* the "previously questioned right of entry to Canton city—the exercise of that right being postponed until the population of Canton shall be more under the control of the local government." This condition was so indefinite that it rendered the privilege altogther nugatory; but Sir John Davis has now fixed the precise day when it can be enforced. The postponement for two yaers we regard as of little consequence, since no one believes that the opening of the city will materially improve our commerce,—our exclusion having been maintained through mere pride on the part of the Chinese, generating rancor and malignity among the people, who have thus continued to treat the foreign residents as "outside barbarians." The principle is now admitted, and when the time arrives to put it in force, this will probably be accomplished without much difficulty; for the Chinese authorities and troops will not dare to oppose us in the face of a clear agreement; and they well know that measures will instantly be adopted to restrain the turbulent mob, should they offer resistance.

The other articles of the recent convention are founded on conditions in one or other of the Treaties between the Chinese and foreign nations, in which England is either a principal or expressly allowed to participate. But such privileges have hithertò been hindered; and experience having proved how little is to be gained by diplomacy with the Chinese, had the settlement of the matter in dispute been attempted by correspondence, it is probable we should have been no further advanced two years hence than at present. A military expedition was the only mode of obtaining redress, and putting an end to irritating complaints, that might ultimately have occasioned a war in earnest. But though Sir John Davis was authorized to demand the redress of grievances, and a respectful attention to remonstrances against insults to his countrymen, it would have brought an indelible stain upon our national honor, and made us a reproach in the eyes of Europe, had these been made the excuse for marching at the head of an armament to force concessions not authorized by existing treaties, under pain, if they were not immediately complied with, of burning the city and exposing its million of inhabitants to indiscriminate slaughter.

Next the editor of the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*, shall be heard. We quote from his paper of April 21st. He says:

Sir John Davis's advance towards Canton on the 2d, and 3d, is quite as much to be reprehended as his retreat on the 8th. An armament was fitted out in this harbor, its destination being a subject of speculation for upwards of a week, and without the slightest intimation to the foreign community of Canton, it approached that city destroying the defenceless forts on the banks of the river. Fortunately the forts were without soldiers; but supposing the reverse had been the case it is probable that further progress would have been checked at the Bogue, and in retaliation for the aggression, the foreign factories would have been sacked and the inhabitants butchered. The con-

sequences of his temerity would have filled the Envoy with shame, and the indignant voice of his country would have hurled him from the pinnacle upon which for three years he has perched. It is said that success justifies imprudence; but this we deny. Success may justify bold actions when some great object is to be attained. But what had Sir John Davis in view? The adjustment of a few unimportant matters secured either by our own or the French treaty—matters that would never have been withheld had he been respected by the Chinese Commissioner. Foiled, humbled, and treated as a child by Kiying, he petulantly rushes to arms, and, without considering the interests at stake, he storms defenceless batteries, spikes unmanned guns, and terrifies all the old women, and children on the river. Arrived at Canton, where in the meantime his countrymen and other foreigners were in imminent peril, he flogs a couple of inoffensive men—negotiates for the petty grievances—obtains what he calls "concessions," though they are actually rights stipulated for by solemn treaties—sacrifices the only point of importance (the entrance to the city)—and abandons his countrymen to the fury of the storm he had raised. But suppose these "concessions" had been refused, would he have stormed the city, on the chance of obtaining an empty victory at a fearful cost of human life? Had such an occurrence taken place, the British arms would have been sullied, and the Royal Irish might have furled their banners. We must not be mistaken. We have no abhorrence of war in the abstract—that is in a good cause and with a definite object in view. But unavailing victory, when a voluntary act. is at best legalised murder. It may be that ere long Canton will fall before a British force, but we will be in a position to make a good use of victory. In a position to hold the place *vi et armis* until the proud spirit of an insolent people is broken. In a position to say to the rulers of the country, if you cannot control the people we will until they treat with civility the foreigners who live among them, and keep the engagement of their government.

Column after column equally strong and equally condemnatory might be quoted, quite in unison with the sentiments of not a few of his countrymen. We have already, in our last number, quoted from the *Hongkong Register*. We have room here for only two additional paragraphs.

By a letter from Canton we learn that a report was prevalent among the Chinese that the Emperor had expressed his approbation of Kiying's conduct and confirmed the agreement entered into with Sir John Davis. We sincerely hope this will turn out true, and that it will restore some confidence to the native merchants, who have not yet resumed their business. We learn farther that three applications have been made for lots of land on the Honam side of the river, but that great difficulty is experienced for want of a proper map of the ground. H. M's. Consul applied to the Commander-in-chief for the services of Lieutenant Da Costa to make a survey of the new territory, but after a consultation with His Excellency, the application was refused on the grounds that it would irritate the people and might cause a disturbance! Is

it possible that the people have already forgotten *the lesson* which His Excellency informed the world he had taught them, and which the Major-General confirmed in his General Order of the 10th ultimo?—Surely the said people are very bad scholars and certainly do require a more liberal application of the rod. So it appears that the merchants are to build residences and warehouses, and trust their lives and properties where it is acknowledged that a survey of the ground cannot be made in safety, even within a fortnight of the *new agreement*, and while there was actually a British force of one war-steamer and nearly one hundred soldiers within three hundred yards of the spot. This is a bad augury for the future proceedings of Sir John Davis and is manifestly a return to his former "long course of misinterpreted forbearance." Since such is the case in the immediate vicinity of the factories the 2d and most important article in the new agreement, permitting H. M. subjects "to roam for exercise or amusement in the neighboring country without molestation," must already have become a dead letter.

No application has been made for compensation for "the house pulled down (by order of H. E.) at the eastern extremity of the river front adjoining the creek," which Sir John wished to saddle upon the British residents, and which he made the pretence for addressing an insulting notification to them. Even the Chinese seem ashamed of such a barefaced attempt at imposition, as it was notoriously an encroachment upon ground leased from their government and for which rent is regularly paid.—As for civility from the Plenipotentiary however, we believe the residents in Canton are extremely moderate in their expectations. It is well known he has omitted no opportunity of making *indirect* charges and insinuations against them, as turbulent and unjust in their proceedings, though he has never had the manliness to advance them openly, well aware that most of them are his equals in all that is honorable and upright, and far above attempting to injure any one's character by such pitiful and sneaking injustice. Yet to these, the only instance of any communication free from such allusions that we are able to point out is that of the 5th April, where he calls on them to be prepared to defend themselves against any attack of the populace, although he had previously attempted to prevent them from arming themselves for that purpose, and held out *in terrorem* the pains and penalties of a trial for homicide or even murder, should any Chinese be killed in assailing their lives or burning their property.

Private letters and circulars have also been equally free in this discussion. From one of the latter, written and printed in Canton, dated the 25th ult., we quote a few paragraphs. After narrating the particulars, the writers proceed to comments. They say:

Thus ended an expedition the expediency of which is very doubtful, the object (to be) obtained unexampled in the annals of diplomacy, and the consequences of which might have been the overturning of the Chinese empire. The *justice* of the proceedings it does not become us to discuss.

The privilege of unmolested entrance to the "City of Rams" has several times been insisted on, and each unsuccessful attempt renders it finally more difficult to be accomplished: the objection as we formerly observed is founded

on the prejudice of those within, and interest of those without the walls.—The advantages of admission to the city in a mercantile point of view, would be to bring us into closer connection with *actual* purchasers and consumers of our own goods, as well as the owners of produce for sale. Now we do not for an instant suppose that all or even the greater part of those with whom our business *ought* to be transacted are only to be found residing within the walls—but the effect which our restricted nay almost degraded position must naturally produce, is to check any extended intercourse with the natives, who are early taught to view us with contempt, and which feeling is still further strengthened by seeing us thus restrained. Cooped up within the few hundred yards on which the factories stand, and unable to proceed the shortest distance without being insulted, it is impossible that the present mode of conducting business, through the medium of a few brokers only, can be overturned; and this pernicious system is merely the old Hong Monopoly on an enlarged scale, though without the security; as witness the late failures here.—But putting aside the additional risk of conducting our affairs through these men, there is the further consideration of a middleman's commission or rather profit, which now prices are so reduced as scarcely to cover the cost presses heavily and indeed cannot be afforded.

The recognition of the right of foreigners to build and to own warehouses, though seemingly of minor importance and hardly requiring any express stipulation, is really an arrangement of great consequence, and calculated equally as admission to the city to break up the present exclusive system. Provision on this head was made in the treaty of Nanking, thought that article has hitherto been a dead letter.—The brokers through whom all sales and purchases are made have also monopolized the storing of all goods imported or exported: so that all communication with the native merchant, the bona fide purchaser or seller, is most effectually cut off; thus rendering it impossible to ascertain what rates are current with the Chinese. It is also an unsatisfactory state of things as these men cannot be always implicitly trusted; it is notorious that the bankrupt Aming had pawned some property stored in his warehouses, and others are suspected of having done the same.—We repeat that the possession of warehouses of our own will make a great change, a revolution, in the system of conducting business, and thus will ultimately lead to a more extended intercourse with the natives, which is desirable on every account.

However, in conclusion, we may remark, that as yet the only effect of the late movement has been to unsettle and disturb our Import market and seriously depress prices. The speculative spirit noticed in our last has been checked: the Chinese are still afraid that all is not over; and it will be some time before confidence is completely restored. We look to the future with anxiety; hoping that H. E. the Superintendent of Trade will not often favor our city wity similar visits.

Here we end our quotations, which the importance of the subject forbids to be less and our space will not allow to be more. The narrative of the late movement will form quite a new chapter in the records of diplomacy; its like will hardly be found in all the pages of history. So for as they have come to our knowledge, we have

endeavored to record all the facts and circumstances as accurately as possible; and now, without attempting either to approve or disapprove—to defend or to condemn—the late movement, a few comments here will not be deemed out of place or uncalled for. We refrain from lengthened discussion, chiefly because we are not in possession of the requisite data on which with safety we can proceed.

To make war on a sovereign state is a high and awful prerogative, especially when perfect and perpetual peace has been established by solemn treaties. The late movement presents, to the world, the British government, or its representative, H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary, in the attitude of *going to war*—without notice, declaration, manifesto, in the very dead of night, entering with an armed force the dominions of a peaceful empire, assaulting and capturing fort after fort, until a large and populous city is on the eve of being destroyed by bombs, rockets, and all the deadly machinery of a modern foe. Was this right?

"A *peaceful* empire" we have said, for so the Chinese will say, and so some others will believe. But have the Chinese, according to the letter or spirit of the late treaties, kept the peace? According to the said treaties foreigners ought to be *as free to go abroad in Canton and its vicinity—as free to hire houses or ground on which to build—and every where as secure from insult and injury*—as are the subjects of his august majesty the emperor. Now nothing like this freedom and this security have been enjoyed or are enjoyed. The attack at Fuhshán is only one instance out of scores that have occurred. No longer ago than last October the magistrate of Nánhái, in a public proclamation, declared that *none but merchants and their rich assistants are allowed to come to the factories, and that even these are not to presume to go to any other place. Besides these, all others are forbidden to go on shore!* This proclamation was pasted on the walls of the city and streets, there to be gazed at and read by all; and it has never, we believe, been disowned or withdrawn. And in accordance with this, when complaints have been made—even for murderous assults—no redress has been obtained, but rather insult and reproach have been added to injury and outrage.

So much we have *seen;* but this does not comprise the whole of the case—for the correspondence between Kíying and sir John and the instructions received by the latter from his government, have not yet been given to the public. When the whole matter shall have been brought before the British parliament, then the public will be better able to judge of the merits or demerits of the late

movement. Besides, more time may be requisite to develope its legitimate results. But up to this moment—the 18th May—very little has occurred that can be received as satisfactory evidence that good has come from it, or is likely to come either immediately or remotely. Like the retention of Chusan beyond the stipulated time, it will destroy confidence. The worst passions — fear, hatred, suspicion, and deadly animosity — have been excited by it to a great extent and in a great degree. The local authorities, however, have been spurred on to look more to their duty, and there are some favorable symptoms, so that we are not without hope that the "*lesson*," certainly not soon to be forgotten —may have some beneficial results. The Chinese should be told, "We will keep the treaties to the letter and spirit, and *you* must do the same." They needed a lesson, a very "*impressive lesson*." For a long time, it has been evident that strong measures were requisite to put things here on their proper basis, so as to secure the advantages of the treaties. The delinquencies have called loudly for remonstrance, and formed what might be deemed a fitting occasion for an *embassy to Peking*,—a measure we would have much preferred to the late movement—for if properly conducted, it would have secured a remedy for many delinquencies and aggressions, promoted peace and good-will, and paved the way for the permanent residence of foreign ministers at the imperial court.

The want of personal liberty, in not being permitted to walk or ride abroad beyond the smoke of the city—the disability to hire houses and ground on which to build,—and the constant shouting *shat fän kwei*, "kill the foreign devils," whenever a foreigner appears abroad in the streets or on the water—are (if you please,) "little annoyances," which ought to be checked at once, as incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaties. The subjects and citizens of Great Britain, France, the United States, and all other foreign nations, should be as free and secure in Canton as they could be in London, Paris, or Washington. And if the local authorities cannot or will not give this freedom and this security, provided for and guaranteed by their august master, then let the matter be duly laid before the throne, with the proper alternative.

Art. VII *The Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ of Prémare, translated into English by J. G. Bridgman.* Canton: printed at the office of the Chinese Repository, 1847. pp. 328, quarto.

Joseph Henry Premare, author of the gramatical work before us, was a Jesuit missionary. He arrived in China in the autumn of 1698, and died here about the year 1735 — for the exact time of his death, like the place and period of his birth, is unknown. The autograph manuscript of his Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, in three small quarto volumes, is now in the Royal Library of Paris. From it a very exact copy has been made, and from that a second, which, by the munificence and generous enterprise of an English nobleman and the late Dr. Morrison, was published at Malacca in 1831. As a student of Chinese, probably no foreigner ever surpassed Prémare. His work is neither a simple grammar nor a rhetoric. Quitting the beaten track of the Latin grammarians, he struck out a method entirely new among Europeans, "substituting for rules, the phrases themselves from which one may deduce them." The Notitia contains, says his biographer, "little less than twelve thousand examples, and fifty thousand Chinese characters."

Of the translation of the Notitia,—which has been made by our friend and relative, the Rev. James Granger Bridgman, now a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,—we shall say nothing farther than that it was undertaken at our solicitation. In his Preface, the translator thus speaks of it.

In presenting the following work to the public it will be proper to state that a few changes have been made in the original copy, as existing in the hands of the translator. The copy, as thus found, is not only unfinished, the concluding section not having been added by the author, as was designed, but it is also replete with various typographical errors, which have made it in some cases difficult to determine the precise meaning of sentences, and may have occasioned some discrepancies in the translation.

A few sentences which seemed to be of no practical utility have been omitted, together with a large part of the author's Introduction, including the Appendix containing a list of the various sounds in the language. The order of the characters, in the body of the book, has also been changed, so as to read from left to right. In translating, it has been the intention to present for the most part, as nearly as possible the meaning of the author. Deviations from the original sense have, however, been made in a few instances, in order to correspond more perfectly with the exact shape of idea in the Chinese.

The original Index, which seemed to be extended beyond the limits of necessity or advantage, has been omitted, and one more concise, and it is thought equally useful, placed in its stead. In all the changes that have been made in the work, regard has been had to its practical convenience and utility. The mode of representing the sounds is the same as that in Williams' Vocabulary, from which the entire list of Symphonious Characters, included under the Prefatory Notices, has been borrowed. In this list, containing the majority of characters in common use, the proper tones are denoted. Of these, — the *ping* 平, *shâng* 上, *k'ü* 去, and *juh* 入,

there are two series, the upper and the lower. The following may serve as specimens 邊 '販 '變 '必 '時 '特 '侍 十.

Some typographical errors will be found, which, for want of those facilities in printing possessed in other countries, it has been impossible to avoid. It is thought, however, that they are not sufficient to detract greatly from the general appearance or the intrinsic value of the production. Of these it avails not to speak here particularly. The advantages of this work to students of the Chinese, and especially to those who are commencing the study of the language, are sufficient to bespeak their own importance. The work, such as it is, I commend to the indulgence of the charitable public that dwell upon the borders of this great empire. If it may assist in opening the way to the homes and the hearts of this secluded people, facilitate somewhat foreign intercourse with China, and aid in bringing the light of civilization and Christianity to a people long sitting in darkness, the prayer of the translator will be answered, and his labor abundantly rewarded.

By turning to the 'Contents,' the work will be found to comprise; *first*, some prefatory notices, giving us an account of Chinese Books, Chinese Lexicons, the Chinese Characters, the Tones, the Sounds, with a list of Symphonious Characters; *next*, in PART I., the Spoken Language and Familiar Style are discussed and illustrated under the following heads: Grammar; Nouns; Pronouns; Verbs; other parts of Speech; Syntax; Uses of certain Characters; of the Particles in Chinese; Negative particles; Augmentative particles; Diminutive particles; Initial particles; Final particles; of figures of Speech; Repetition; Antithesis; Interrogation; and *then*, in PART II., we have the Language of Books exhibited, under several distinct topics; namely, Grammar and Syntax; the Chinese particles; the Different grades of Style; General Rules of Style; Examples of various Styles; Figures of Speech; Antithesis; Repetition; Climax; Didactic Interrogation; Thirty varieties of Style; Varieties of Comparison; Parable; Metaphor; Fable; Phrases; and Index.

When Prémare wrote very few, except missionaries, had occasion to study the language of the Chinese. For them, therefore, he thus wrote; "To the missionaries, who have just arrived, nothing seems more desirable than to get possession of *a dictionary*, as if there were *no other* way of learning the language. Accordingly they spend their time in carefully copying out the various lexicons they meet with—*time* which would be more advantageously devoted to reading and committing to memory the Four Classics. They will certainly have no need of a dictionary in order to acquire a knowledge of the Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ, which I here take the liberty to dedicate to them." Good and excellent advice, not to the missionary only, but to every one who wishes to acquire this language. We have seen it followed with the happiest results. It was essentially followed by the late Mr. Thom. Like Prémare, he was a great admirer of the Chinese, and in their speech, both oral and written, he quickly learned to imitate them. And in this — their early and constant attention to speaking and committing to memory — their course is worthy of all commendation, and may easily be followed by every one who comes to reside among the Chinese. By timely adopting it, and steadily

pursuing it, no one, old or young, learned or illiterate, with much leisure or little—need long remain unable to communicate freely with the Chinese in their own tongue. And were this the case—had all foreigners here the ability of speaking to those around them in their own vernacular, it would be an amazing power for good, and we should at once expect to see half the animosity and ill-will, now so rife against foreigners, vanish at once.

For a Bigraphical notice of Pére Joseph Henry Prémare, we must refer the reader to our tenth volume, page 668, and sequel, while we recommend a careful and diligent study of his Notitia to all who wish to be masters of "the flowery language of the Sons of Hán."

ART. VIII *Journal of Occurrences: the new governor of Canton; cases of appeal; autumnal assizes; literary examinations; the Thirteen Factories; an assault; public nuisances; Meadows' Commercial Reporter; the French in Cochinchina; new missionaries; death of Mrs. Marshman; Dispatch Office; Contingent Fund; church and chaplain at Shánghái; list of residents.*

HIS EXCELLENCY, 徐廣縉, *Sü Kwángtsin*, who arrived in the neighborhood of Canton about the close of the last month, made his public entry into the provincial city on the morning of the 5th inst., and entered immediately on his duties as the *Fú-yuen*, or governor of Kwángtung province, and the successor to our late governor Hwáng Ngantung, still in this city awaiting the further pleasure of the emperor, who has recently been pleased to raise him, from his late plebeian state, as a plain commoner, to the 6th of the nine ranks: he fell from the 2d, so that he has been raised one half the way up to where he formerly stood. We know little of the new governor further than that he is well reported of and is in the prime of life. He is a native of the province of Honán. Two notes from his pencil—one referring to the raising of militia and the other to the shutting up of Hog Lane, will be found on a preceding page (258), we subjoin another on the subject of *appeals*, which has been translated for our pages.

Sü, lieutenant-governor of Kwángtung, sets forth a declaration concerning matters of public interest. Whereas among the people litigations are frequently occurring, in case that the local magistrates should not decide equitably, and the feelings of the people should be wounded and oppressed, it was originally provided that they should have the right of appeal to the higher authorities. But it is necessary that they should do it respectfully and have their representations made out in due form, giving an accurate description of affairs according to the facts of the case. And inasmuch as the recorder has them written off and sealed and at the appointed time causes the various statements to be presented, I do not permit the people presuming at their own option, to make use of the red and white memorials and petitions, filling them up with vain words and obstructing the chair of the magistrate as they crowd in to deliver them. Accordingly I the governor as aforementioned have now caused a proclamation to be put up, fixing upon the third and

eighth days of each decade of every month for receiving petitions. I have also authorised Yáng Yunghiun and Hú Tsíshí according as they have received to fulfil the office of recorders, and to cause the various suits to be brought up and entered upon the docket. And a proclamation is added immediately in connection with this, the design of which is to inform all the literati and people generally, that they may know assuredly. You have indeed been ill-treated and oppressed. You have appealed to the commissioners and superintendents of the city, department, and district magistrates, and have not in all cases obtained answerable redress. It is permitted now that you repair to the office of the recorder of the court, who will at the appointed time send your petitions to our office. And if there are any who have heretofore appealed to the commissioners and superintendents and the various inferior magistrates, it is now permitted that their cases should be faithfully considered and the adjudication is not to be deferred. But if the appeals be hastily and obscurely drawn up, whether they use the red and white statements and petitions, or whether they artfully fabricate false pretences, and by fictitious representations endeavor to make the light appear serious, drawing up confused and irregular appeals, besides that none of them will be examined or regarded, it is determined with reference to every one who shall presume to send in such an irregular appeal, that be shall be animadverted upon according to the laws and dealt with according to the most rigorous investigation, and also that every man who culpably provokes the litigation will be diligently searched out and brought to light, and severe measures will be adopted for the management and repression of such abuses. Let every one tremble and revere, and by no means disregard this special proclamation. *(May 10th,*

Autumnal assizes. On the 12th, one hundred and seven criminals were brought up before the governor; their cases are to be reported to Táukwáng, who, as the great father and judge of the 360,000,000 of his children, is to ratify their sentences of condemnation or grant them free pardon. Similar reports go up from all the eighteen provinces and other states of the Tá Tsing dominions—and his majesty's decision thereon forms "the grand annual autumnal assizes."

Literary examinations, for the lowest degrees, have been in progress during the month, exciting some local interest, and have served in some degree to draw off public attention from *foreign* affairs.

In the governmental circular the Thirteen Factory streets and ways have been daily reported "*peaceful and quiet.*"

An assault. On the 13th, a colored sailor, belonging to a lorcha, under the British flag, lying off the Factories, came on shore with three or four others, whom he chanced to miss, when he was assaulted, severly cut and bruised on the head, and robbed of his money. This case will hardly lie over so long as that of October last, which we see has just been reported by Kíying to governor Davis. See the China Mail, No. 117, May 13th, 1847.

The acting commissioner of Justice has published a proclamation, touching public nuisances, of which a translation is subjoined.

Hwáng, acting commissioner of justice, superintendent of the post-office and commissary general, promoted ten degrees and recorded ten times, urgently announces the importance of making every effort to remove encroachment and violence and establish affairs on a quiet and equitable basis.

Whereas I the acting commissioner discharged the duties of an officer under the imperial government at the capital and heard that the gentry of the Canton province were chargeable with corrupting fidelity and right principles, acting according to their own pleasure without fear or restraint, I continued in this persuasion till the last autumn undertaking with all respect and fidelity to discharge the duties that were enjoined upon me. But having

inspected and examined this province, investigated and observed the dispositions of the people, and had an extensive personal intercourse among them I am fully persuaded they are generally anxious to maintain right principles, and exceedingly solicitous to promote the public good, and thus they are wont to be found every one in his place in the public deliberations consulting for the public welfare. They are determined at all hazards and agreed in their hatred of the bad, and when the leaders and directors of affairs, the constables and the tithing men join their collective experience for the proper conduct of affairs, there is not an individual of the gentry but is inclined with the utmost alacrity and zeal to follow up and attend punctually to the various items of business that occur. They constrain themselves to the most strenuous efforts and tolerate no indifference. And I have still further proof of what I hear, not as a false report, and am able thus to speak in the highest terms of their character and merit. But as it regards myself, the acting-commissioner, having entered upon the responsibilities of director of the commissariat half a year or more ago, and having had a personal knowledge of the disposition and general behavior and appearance of the people throughout the province, I have never yet been able to repose in perfect quiet, without solicitude and trouble. Day and night I am compelled to ponder upon the state of things with indescribable feelings of concern.

Recently I have received the seals of office as acting commissioner of justice from H. E. Kíying, who has reported the same to the emperor.

Now in all cases the duty of removing nuisances and encroachments and suppressing all sorts of misconduct ought not to be indifferently performed, and is that which is most of all things desirable to be effected. To prevent the oppression of a quiet people is a matter of the first importance. And thus besides that a proclamation has been issued ordering all the Fú, Chau, and Hien magistrates to apprehend the lawless vagabonds within their several jurisdictions, and to institute measures to search out and arrest them one and all, and also to put in requisition the constables and tithing men, making use of their collective experience and executing their proper functions to manage so that business may proceed in its proper order, we have in addition put forth a proclamation informing and announcing. And the purport and design of this proclamation is to inform all the gentry, old men, literati, and people generally of the country, that they may know and be fully assured. Ye, whether occupying the city residences or dwelling in the country villages, ought properly to look up and regard all the superior officers of government and myself also the acting commissioner, whose chief solicitude is to secure the welfare of the people. You must, every one, observe your proper duty and rest contented in your own employment, and not on any account get up the excitement which is produced by idle talk. And you must also get the constables and tithing men to make thorough investigation and not permit the lawless vagabonds to insinuate themselves among the people; let the strong men also be trained and disciplined with diligent precautions and then it may be hoped that the villages and neighborhoods will all be quiet A course of conduct, which but ineffectually answers the purpose, cannot be allowed, having the name of doing but not the reality. If in the various neighborhoods and districts there be any reckless vagabonds, the people must also rigorously add their instructions and injunctions requiring them to correct their faults and become good, or perhaps bind them and hand them over to the local officers, who will not fail to deal with them in the most rigorous manner, and by no means see them conducting as the people of the Tsin or Yueh nation, thus in effect multiplying wounds and bequeathing calamities. The outlaws then must have their eyes vexed and their minds alarmed repent of their former crimes and exert themselves to become good and virtuous. The acting commissioner himself should naturally be indulgent with reference to that which has already transpired, so as to afford them the opportunity of reforming themselves. But if obstinate and infatuated, they refuse to awaken to consideration, and still continue to behave in the same perverse manner as before, they will be seized at once and arraigned before the tribunal of the magistrate. Their case will then be searched into and investigated with the utmost rigor

of the laws and they will be proceeded with accordingly, and will not by any means be treated with the least leniency or indulgence.

Now I the acting commissioner delight in the people as my own children. The bad I hate as enemies. Let every one tremble and revere, and not disregard this special proclamation.

Meadows' Commercial Reporter, we are sorry to know, has been *discontinued*, partly from want of patronage and partly (and mainly) from the large amount of labor that it required of its editor.

Two French Ships of war, the frigate *Gloire* and the corvette *Victorieuse*, arrived in the Chinese waters about the end of last month, from Cochinchina, where for sundry insults they destroyed a part of the king's navy. We have not space here for the details.

By the *Howqua*, from N. Y. the Rev. Messrs. Lord, Carpenter, and Wardner, with their wives, arrived at Hongkong on 28th ult. They come as *missionaries* to the Chinese. There have also recently arrived three or four Protestant missionaries from Germany.

Died at Serampore, on the 5th of March the widow of the late Dr. Marshman, at the advanced age of *seventy;* and *forty-seven* years resident in India. Dr. M. was one of the first missionaries to India.

A new office has been established in Canton called the *Tang Fuh Su*, or *Dispatch Office*, to facilitate correspondence with foreigners.

The collection of the "*Contingent Fund*" has, it is said, been commenced, and the gentry have applied for a commission for its management and the training of militia.

At public meeting, held, pursuant to notice, at H. B. M. Consulate (Shanghai) on the 6th April, to take into consideration the expediency of making provision without delay for the erection and endowment of a Church and the nomination of a Chaplain, the following numbers of the Foreign Community were present:—

R Alcock, Esq, H. B. M. Consul; Right Rev. W. J. Boone, D. D.; Rev. T. M'Clatchie; Rev. E. Syle; Rev. W. C. Milne; Messrs. A. M'Culloch, C. Shaw, D. Potter, T. Moncreiff, A. Calder, C. Bates, T. C. Beale, D. Robertsen, W. Lockhart, R. P. Saul, C. Cunningham, C. Empson, J. Crampton, H. H. Kennedy, and G. Urmston.

H. B. M. Consul was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

1st. Proposed by Dr. Boone, seconded by Mr. T. C. Beale,—That whereas it is deemed important for our own personal edification and for the interests of religion that measures should immediately be taken to build a Church and secure the services of a minister of the Gospel for the Foreign Community residing at Shanghai; and whereas by the zeal and liberality of Mr. T. C. Beale, a lot of land has been recorded, and is now tendered for this object, therefore resolved that a Committee of three of our number be appointed for us and in our behalf to procure from Mr. Beale the aforesaid plot, and to build thereon with all convenient dispatch a Church at an expense not exceeding $6.000, the said Church to contain 60 or more pews, capable of accommodating 300 persons at least, and also to build a parsonage at an expense not exceeding $4, 000.

2d. Proposed by Mr. Beale, seconded by Mr. Kennedy,—That upon the completion of the Church the Building Committee shall request H. B. M.'s Consul to call a meeting of the Foreign Community to convene at the Church, at which Meeting they shall offer 50 pews for sale at an upset price of $200 each, in order to defray the expenses of building the Church and Parsonage aforesaid, and that the remainder of the pews be set apart as free sittings.

3d. Proposed by Mr. C. Shaw, seconded by Mr. D Potter,—That in order to secure a fund for the maintenance of a minister, each pew sold shall be liable to an annual assessment of $5 to be paid to the vestryman of the Church.

4th. Proposed by Mr. Calder, seconded by Mr. Empson,—That after the sale of the pews above mentioned it shall be the duty of the Building Committee to procure a meeting of the Pewholders who shall elect six of their number to act as vestrymen, to whom and their successors in office the Building Committee shall convey the Church to be taken by them for the pewholders, held for ever in trust to be used for the worship of Almighty God, according to the forms of worship and discipline of the Church of England; to secure which object the aforesaid deed of conveyance shall be duly recorded in the office of H. B. M.'s Consul.

5th. Proposed by Mr. Moncreiff, seconded by Mr. Shaw,—That vestrymen shall also procure the conveyance to themselves of the aforesaid lot and parsonage, to be held by them and their successors in office for ever in trust for the use of the said Church and for the accommodation of its ministers.

6th. Proposed by Mr. M'Culloch, seconded by the Rev. P. M'Clatchie,—That the vestrymen elected as above-mentioned, shall continue in office until the Easter Monday next ensuing, and that upon that day and ever after there shall be held annually on Easter Monday by the Pewholders an election for six vestrymen to serve for one year, there being allowed a vote to the holder of each pew on which the assessment has been paid.

7th. Proposed by Mr. Potter, seconded by Mr. Saul,—That it shall be the privilege of the Minister to appoint one of the vestrymen elected as aforesaid to act as warden, and that the vestrymen shall elect from their number another to act with him, and that thenceforth the name and style of this body shall be, the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, Shanghai.

8th. Proposed by the Rev. E. Syle, seconded by Mr. Potter,—That another Committee of three be appointed by the chair to write to the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society to request them as our agents to procure for us a Clergyman of the Church of England to whom they shall be authorised to offer on our behalf a salary of £500 sterling per annum and a house.

9th. Proposed by the Rev. T. M'Clatchie, seconded by Mr. Shaw,—That all powers not above granted that may be needed by the Building Committee, or the Committee for securing the services of a Clergyman to accomplish the objects for which they were appointed be, and the same are hereby conferred on the said Committee respectively.

10th. Proposed by Dr. Boone, seconded by Mr. M'Culloch,—That the Building Committee be appointed by the chair, and pursuant to resolutions 1 and 10 the following gentlemen were nominated from the chair to constitute a Building Committee,—Messrs. W. P. Pierce, T. Beale, and C. Shaw.

11th. Proposed by Rev. E. Syle, seconded by Mr. T. Beale,—That Dr. Boone's name be added to the Building Committee.

The following Gentlemen were announced from the chair to form a corresponding Committee in pursuance of Resolution 8.—The Right Rev. W. Boone, D. D., Rev. T M'Clatchie, and Mr. C. Empson.

12th. Proposed by Dr. Boone, seconded by Mr. Potter,—That H. B. M.'s Consul's name be added to the Corresponding Committee.

13th. Proposed by Mr. Beale, seconded by Rev. T. M'Clatchie,—That the warmest thanks of this meeting be offered to D. Boone for his earnest zeal and really beneficial and kind assistance in maturing this most desirable undertaking.

14th. H. B. M.'s Consul having left the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Kennedy, seconded by Mr. Beale,—That the thanks of the meeting be offered to H. B. M.'s Consul for his able conduct in the Chair.

The meeting was then abjourned *sine die*.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,—*Chairman*,

Lists of foreign residents, at the five ports, have from time to time appeared in our pages. In that for January last (and in the Anglo-Chinese Calendar) the name of Mr. *Alexander Calder* was *erroneously* placed on the establishment of Messrs. Duus, Rawle & Co., Shánghái. A new list will be prepared for July next.

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